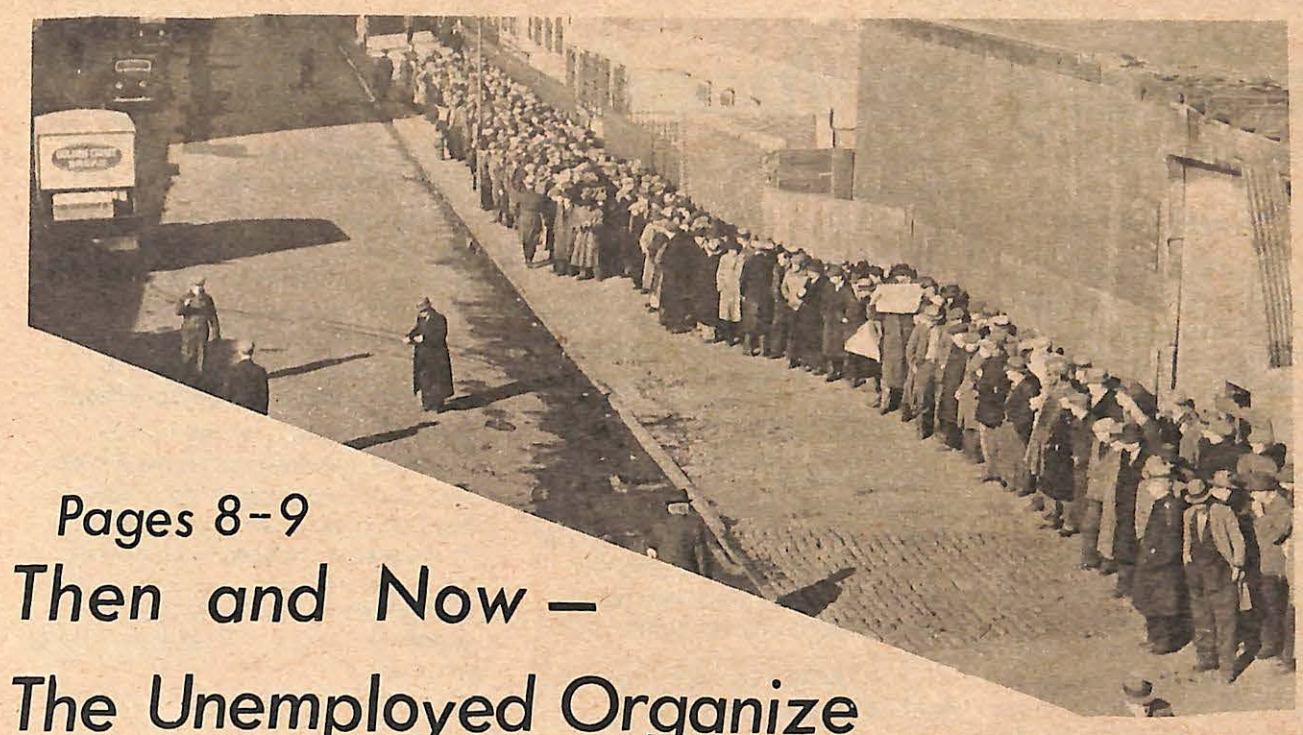

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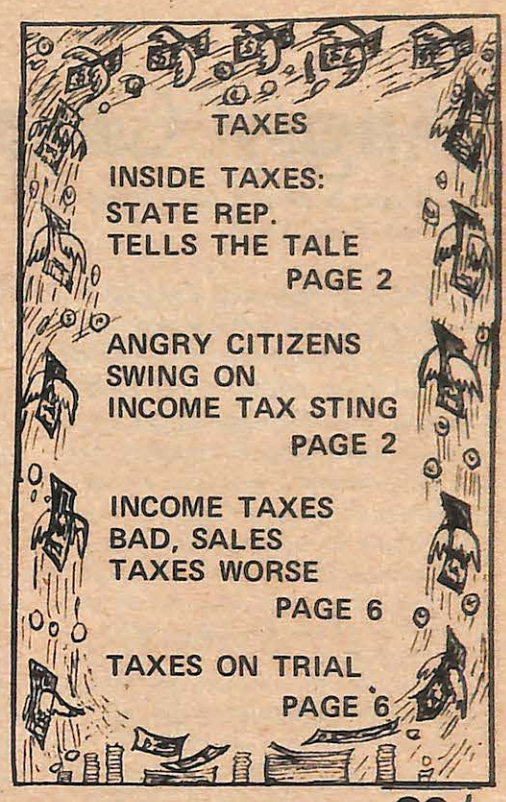
Then and Now — The Unemployed Organize



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MODERN TIMES

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Dickerman Tenants Triumph

by Cookie Polan
Modern Times Staff

Tenant power does work.

After more than a year of rent striking, the tenants of Dickerman Street have won.

All sixteen families living in two houses at 29-37 and 52-54 Dickerman Street stopped paying rent in June, 1970, following two rent hikes in five months and no repair work.

With the aid of Urban League organizer Treni Hines and two Legal Aid lawyers, they began paying rent into an escrow fund instead of to the rental agent, M.M. Krevit.

Although the landlords tried everything from eviction notices to a lawsuit against the Legal Aid lawyers, the tenants held out. Except for working out final details, the longest rent strike in New Haven history is ended. The landlords have agreed to all the tenants' demands.

The tenants had three conditions for ending the strike: 1) stop all *evictions, 2) drop lawsuits against the lawyers, 3) halt rent increases and* institution of leases (instead of month-to-month rentals). They also presented a list of repairs which had to be completed before the money was paid.

The tenants have paid one-half the money to the landlords to make the repairs. The remainder will not be paid until the repair work is approved *by two outside contractors. The tenants did agree to a $10 rent increase, because it was accompanied by a two-year lease.*

Now that the strike is virtually over, the tenants had several thoughts about the importance of what had happened on Dickerman Street.

"By us having the rent strike, we will set an example. We hope this will encourage others to stand up for their rights," said Dickerman tenant Mrs. Louise Bynum.

Mrs. Dolores Crump added, "The only way we're going to get rid of slums is to do it ourselves–the city doesn't care, neither do the landlords–we have to do it ourselves."

People Power

The tenants' victory is in large part due to their determination and year-long solidarity. "We had people power," said Crump.

The tenants also made sure they were running their own rent strike. At the beginning, they formed into the Dickerman Tenants Council, and this group retained power over the entire strike. No decisions could be made without everyone voting on it. The lawyers could take no action without the consent of the tenants' council.

"This is a very important thing for other people to know, so that they can determine the direction in which their rent strike goes," Crump explained.

"The tenants must control the council, the lawyer is only there for legal advice," Hines added.

Another factor which worked to the tenants' advantage was the fact that they were dealing with a small landlord, rather than a large corporation like Rea-Maffeo in the Grant Street rent strike. In this case, the two Dickerman Street dwellings were owned by three sisters in trust.

(See DICKERMAN, page 10.)

Better Health Care For Workers

Community Health Care Center Plan Set Up Through New Haven Unions

by Peter Jackson
Modern Times Staff

Most people become ill at some time in their life. This is a natural and unavoidable state of affairs. Fortunately most people are cured; but at a price. The price paid in the U.S.A. today is high and is increasing all the time.

In spite of the opposition of those with vested interests in health care, such as the insurance companies and doctors, action to remedy the situation is being taken at both local and national levels. This article will examine the community Health Care Center plan, National Health Insurance, and an analysis of the health business.

In New Haven, a non-profit corporation has been established by an act of the Connecticut General Assembly which will provide comprehensive health care at a reasonable cost in the greater New Haven area. This is the Community Health Care Center Plan (CHCP). This will provide health care to groups of workers who choose to enroll.

Already enrolled are some state and federal employees and various labor unions who have negotiated an optional clause permitting enrollment. At the present time, temporary offices are located at Room 209, 135 College Street, New Haven. A Health Center facility is being built on Sargent Drive. This facility will house preventive medical services for physical examinations, prenatal care, well-baby care, immunizations, X-ray, and laboratory tests. There will also be a range of specialists including internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics. The Center will be run in affiliation with New Haven Medical Center and a full range of other specialists will be

(See BETTER HEALTH, page 10.)

Angry Citizens Swing on Income Tax Sting

by Harriet Katz and April Reiss
Modern Times Staff

The sudden switch in tax collection from a seven percent sales tax to an income tax surprised many Connecticut residents. We interviewed some New Haven people on the Green to find out what they thought of the new income tax.

We asked people how they felt about taxes in general and how this particular income tax would affect them. We asked about their ideas of a fair tax and about which income brackets should be taxed. Finally, we asked if they had any idea as to why the government was in the position of needing $350 million more in tax money.

Stanley Kreiser, an advertising employee from New Haven:

"The tax laws should be revised to eliminate tax shelters which the rich use to avoid paying taxes. The poor get hurt the hardest with the present income tax laws. Maybe the poor shouldn't pay taxes at all....There is nothing wrong with paying income tax, but those that don't have a large income shouldn't pay.

"The reason the government is in this state of financial need is because we are just beginning to help the poor. There must be more attention given to assist the needy. They must get a good education and a good job.

"Welfare should be taken over by the federal government to relieve the states' burdens. But we need to streamline government with a strong committment to eliminate bureaucracy and red tape. We should close unnecessary post offices, army or navy bases to use government money more efficiently. There should be a one year moratorium when all government workers would honestly work to improve this country."

Alexander Fusco, a letter carrier in New Haven:

"The tax stinks! It hurts the working person. For me the sales tax would have been better because I don't buy that much. With my income and no deductions for rent, private schools and such, I fall into the 5% bracket. That's a big chunk out of my income.

"The government should stop subsidizing magazines. The post office loses 5 cents on every **Reader's Digest** we deliver. Who do you think pays the difference between **Life Magazine**'s 35¢ newstand price, and its 19 cents home delivery price? The people who pay taxes!"

A bus driver who wished to remain anonymous said:

"The tax stinks! the workers are beating their brains out, and end up working for the tax department. State tax! National tax! Sales tax! And that doesn't include the hidden taxes!

"The same people who put the tax into effect, and big shots, are getting away with murder in this state. Whether a sales tax or an income tax, the guy in the middle income bracket gets hit and has to pay, while manufacturers are not hit. If they are, they pass the costs right on to the consumer.

"That Humpty Dumpty, Meskill should get thrown out of office!"

Laura Russell, proof operator for a New Haven bank, stated:

"The government is taking money away from welfare people and spending it on the moon. While the government is spending this money, the rich are beating paying taxes. The rich donate some of their money to certain causes that excludes them from paying tax."

Elizabeth Bennett, University of New Haven secretary, stated, "The State of Connecticut had an opportunity to pass an equitable tax, instead the legislators pushed through an unfair tax which hits the middle income people the hardest. It definitely should be repealed.

Continued on page 15

Inside Taxes: State Rep. Tells the Tale

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

I talked with Irving Stolberg, State Representative from the 112th District, in New Haven, about how the new state income tax came into being.

Stolberg, one of the most active proponents of the income tax, feels that it was "the best we could do this session with this governor." The income tax was passed in the waning hours of the fiscal year during a special session of the State General Assembly.

The passage of an income tax, according to Stolberg, was a revolt against pressure tactics by Democratic and Republican party leaders ("the leadership"). On June 28 the "leadership" and Governor Meskill had reached an agreement on a tax program which contained an increase in the state sales tax.

This program provided for an increase in the sales tax from 5% to 6½ % and the extension of the sales tax to many new items. Also included in the "leadership" tax program were a 10% tax on capital gains and stock dividends, a 10% luxury tax, and increases in tuition at state educational institutions.

"Leadership" Program

The daily press in New Haven considered it a foregone conclusion that the "leadership" tax program would pass. At this time, Stolberg said, he was prepared to vote against the sales tax package but felt there was little hope of getting an income tax.

In the House Democratic caucus on Wednesday, June 30, "The leadership was really putting the screws on" to pass the sales tax program, according to Stolberg. The merits of this tax program were not considered.

Statements like "Now is the time to support your leadership," which could be interpreted as, "if you want help when you're up for re-election," were examples of the kind of pressure put on legislators. The Democratic caucus voted about 50 - 25 to "support the leadership."

The vote in the House the next night (July 1) went pretty much as anyone would have expected with parts of the sales tax program passing with ample majorities (about 90 - 70). However, Stolberg said, there was deep resentment among many state representatives at having the sales tax package shoved down their th[illegible]ts.

Cracking Dam

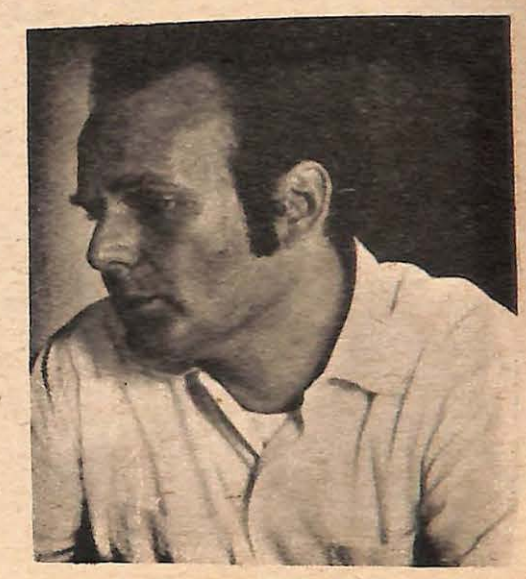
"The dam started to crack on the 10% luxury tax," continued Stolberg. The silver industry in Meriden as well as many small businesses, had put pressure on legislators, and the luxury tax was defeated (to the suprise and dismay of "the leadership").

This put the budget eight million dollars out of balance. Another source of revenue had to be found. A tax on meals costing under a dollar was suggested but soundly defeated. After a recess, the House finally voted in an unincorporated business tax (includes doctors and lawyers) to raise the needed eight million dollars.

All for Nothing

In the Democratic caucus on June 30, majority leader Carl Ajello (D-Ansonia) had discouraged the income tax advocates in the House by saying that the State Senate would *never* pass an income tax.

However, the passage of the sales tax package went down the drain when later in the evening of July 1 the Senate voted 23 to 12 for a graduated income tax -- mainly through the efforts of Republican Roger Eddy (19th Senatorial District).



Irving Stolberg
(Courtesy of Irving Stolberg)

At the beginning of the day there were 16 Senators in favor of the income levy - eight Democrats and eight Republicans. Eighteen votes were needed to pass. Once the eighteen were assured, five more Senators came along for the ride.

Back to the House. Stolberg said that by his count, the vote on the income tax would be an exact tie. With a little more Republican support, however, the income tax amendment passed 83 - 80. Stolberg emphasized that the support for the income tax in the General Assembly was bipartisan in both agitation and votes.

Couldn't Get Wealth Tax

Stolberg was not completely satisfied with the tax. "I don't think we could get a wealth tax with Meskill. The tax rates are not as progressive as they could be, but rich people in Connecticut are paying more than before."

Another shortcoming of the tax package was the forced addition of increased tuition rates at state and community colleges. According to Stolberg, Meskill was adamant about this item.

I asked Stolberg where this particular form of the income tax had come from. He said that the tax bill that was finally passed was very close to one that had been agreed to by all the party leaders in consultation with Meskill near the end of the regular session (the first week in June).

But Democratic State Chairman John Bailey wanted the Republicans to agree not to use the income tax as a campaign issue in the upcoming Bridgeport elections. The Democrats are doing badly in Bridgeport, especially on the tax issue. The Republicans would not agree to such a condition, and negotiations broke down sending the legislature into special session.

Carving Totems From Trees

"This way I can use a medium that's already there," explains Louis Benanto, Jr., who carves figures out of Dutch elms which have been chopped down because of disease.

His latest project is this Indian and papoose, which is located at the corner of Norton and Edgewood Streets in New Haven. Benanto has already carved two other totems in Guilford. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

Pension Won; Western Union Strike On

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

One important issue - the pension plan appears to be settled in favor of the United Telegraph Workers (UTF) in their two month old strike against Western Union.

National negotiations have resumed in Washington, D.C. and locals around the country, including Local 37 in New Haven, are being kept informed by bulletins from the National Bargaining Committee (NBC).

"The pension plan is especially important to the New Haven office," said local president Joe Annunziata, a 26-year worker at the company.

"Many of the 34 people in the local have been here as long or longer than me and are naturally worried about their pensions which the company is trying to cut."

Job security is another main point the union is fighting for. There have been large scale job reductions in the past and the company is trying to reduce even more.

Many of Local 37's members have been forced to rely on state, city or Veterans aid. There is no money in the local strike fund and the national office has been able to supply only about 20 dollars each to its more than 17,000 members around the country.

"It's hard to work for a company for all these years and then have to worry about job security and a pension," added Annunziata, "but we're not going to get any of these things unless we fight for them."

Bus Union Fights for Public Transit

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU), which represents Connecticut bus drivers, is continuing its fight for improved mass transit.

John B. Thompson, business agent of ATU, Division 281 in New Haven, told *Modern Times* that the future looks bleak for public bus service in the state.

At a recent Public Utilities Commission Hearing a state takeover of the Connecticut Company's Division 481 which serves the greater Hartford area was denied. The reason, according to Thompson, was the lack of necessary funds.

Cities Subsidize

Thompson said that dozens of cities around the country subsidize mass transit systems. He felt that private ownership of mass transit facilities is doomed. He also lamented over "the sad plight of the people who suffer additional fare increases for guaranteed cuts in services."

Fare Increase?

At the PUC hearing on Hartford but service, E. Clayton Gengras, owner of the Connecticut Company, said that he would be back to the Commission soon to ask for fare increases, blaming them on an upcoming labor contract. The current contract of the ATU expires this fall, and negotiations are slated to begin soon.

Thompson said that under the present private ownership of the bus system fares may have to go up to 45 to 50 cents per ride if the new contract comes near to meeting the wage and benefit demands of the ATU. . "We get our demands from U.S. Labor Department statistical reports," said Thompson.

Saving Bus Service

In the last minutes of the regular session of the State General Assembly, a bill was passed which might begin to save some of the bus service in this area.

The bill could provide up to $4.2 million financial assistance to bus transit. It increases the powers of the State Transportation Commissioner to take over bus systems and protects bus employees in the event of a state takeover.

Thompson has urged Governor Meskill to sign the bill, but as of this reporting there has been no action. Thompson feels that the outlook is bleak.

The Connecticut Company threw a few crumbs by retaining Sunday 'church service' on a trial basis until October 31. They originally had proposed to cut Sunday and holiday bus service completely and severely curtail Saturday evening service

Forced to Walk

The crumbs are not enough, according to Thompson. "we desperately need retention of bus service at the present mediocre levels."

Thompson added, "We have no friends in the State Department of Transportation. They are dyed-in-the-wool in conscience to Penn Central commutors in Fairfield County. Besides that, they're 99% pro-highway construction."

"Instead of answering to rich commuters and the construction companies," he continued, "it's about time they did something for the ordinary person who has to ride the bus."

View from East Rock of polluted New Haven at dawn. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel.)

Telephone Workers Vote Strike

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

On July 14, at six A.M. 11,000 workers of the Southern New England Telephone Company (SNETCO) went on strike.

The strike date was set to coincide with the nationwide efforts of all telephone unions who have struck the Bell System (American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation).

SNETCO workers are represented by the Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers (CUTW). Strike authorization was given by a vote of 6,793 to 1, 736 by mail ballot.

The CUTW has been engaged in contract negotiations since March 2. Their three year contract expired on May 5.

Telephone workers' wages have risen 3% in each of the past two years while the cost of living has gone up over 6% each year. According to John Shaughnessy, CUTW president, telephone workers are negotiating on a catch-up basis and feel that immediate increase of 25% is reasonable.

Goals of the Alliance

The Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions of which CUTW is a member met in Toronto last month to get together on bargaining goals. The Alliance represents 100,000 workers across the country most of whom are in the Bell System (A.T. & T.). (The Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, represents another 400,000 A.T. & T. workers and set the July 14 strike deadline.)

Besides substantial wage increases, the coordinated bargaining goals of the Alliance include:
- 30 year pension
- union shop
- shorter hours
- company paid dental, optical, and prescription coverage
- cost of living escalator
- one year contract

Showdown Soon

Shaughnessy, who is president of both the Connecticut union and the nation-wide Alliance, met with Joe Burns, president of the CWA (the other nationwide union) on Friday July 9 to discuss coordinated bargaining possibilities in negotiations with A.T. & T.

SNETCO is not part of A.T. & T. but is strongly dependent on the giant communications monopoly both financially and technically. In addition, the progress of negotiations with A.T. & T. will strongly influence the local union's progress with SNETCO.

CUTW president Shaughnessy said that the bargaining unit was seeking strike authorization because "negotiations in the Bell System including CUTW-SNETCO bargaining has been proceeding at a snail's pace. A.T. & T. has been stalling throughout this bargaining session and even though CWA has announced a strike date of July 14, Bell System Management continues to avoid coming to grips with critical issues."

Shaughnessy continued, "A nationwide push for a showdown is coming soon and the CUTW must be part of it...we must take steps to back up our demands."

LABOR NOTES

ANOTHER ANNUAL RAISE

We want to thank Yale-New Haven for the $8.00-$12.00 raise starting in October. This will bring the hospital minimum to $108.00. However, we also want to point out that union hospital workers in New York make $130.00. minimum and that new state taxes will take away most of our raise. In other words, Yale-New Haven is tossing us crumbs again.

And without the threat of a union, we probably wouldn't have gotten anything. One thing is for sure - Yale-New Haven doesn't give away anything for free. Maybe the big wage increase won by the Yale strikers is scaring the hospital too. But isn't it time we stopped riding others' coat tails?

-Hospital Newsletter

LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is not - contrary to popular belief - just a short term adjustment for most people out of a job. According to the Connecticut Labor Department Monthly Bulletin of June, 1971, about half (48.8%) of the insured unemployed have filed for 15 consecutive weeks and over. A year ago, the figure was only 23.8%.

You might think - here's just another bunch of figures. But 48.8% means 41,590 people in Connecticut alone. Instead of 15 weeks on the unemployment rolls, just think how much work these people could have been doing, building hospitals, schools, housing for everyone, things for people.

MORE STATISTICS

The number of unemployed persons in the New Haven labor market rose from 7.2% of the civilian labor force in mid-April to 7.5% in mid-May. The rates of unemployment in 1971 have been the highest in the area since 1958.

-New Haven Labor Market letter

FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN

The average income of families headed by women is less than half of the income of families headed by men, the Department of Labor has reported.

One out of ten American families has a woman as chief breadwinner; nearly 2 million of these 5½ million families have incomes below poverty level.

Spirited Fairview Strike In Third Month

Jobless Workers Struggle For Union

Editor's note: The strike at the Fairview Convalescent Hospital in New Haven is now into its third month. The employees have signed with Local 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, but management refuses to recognize their union or allow them an election. Their case is now pending before the National Labor Relations Board. The Following account is from Pat Izzo, one of the strikers.

I never believed in a union before this. Even while the organizing was going on, I was one of the last to sign a union card. I never went to a union meeting until the end. Finally, I saw there was no other way to fight the man who owns this place.

When they fired Louise Tierney for union activity, then I saw if it happened to her it could happen to me. The union is the only protection. Now I'm one of the strongest believers. Never will I work anywhere unless it's got a union.

When we were working inside, we were on different shifts. We only knew each other to say hello. But out here on the picket line, we've learned to share everything, breakfast, lunch, and dinner. It's amazing how close they've made us.

United by Strike

We're very united out here, but in there, the scabs that they hired to break us, they're at each others' throats. The owner has been telling them that they'll be hired permanently, but we're going to be going back in there with a union and the scabs know it. They even called a meeting with him to confront him about it.

We're united. We've told him we won't go back unless they take everybody. If he tries to pick out just four or five of us, we won't be split up. Either all of us go back, or none of us do.

What helps us most of all is that most of us are women and women are harder to break than men. The toughest part for us is the money, but for most of us this is the second income in the family. We have good husbands who are backing us all the way. Otherwise we couldn't come out and picket every night the way we do.

I'll never forget this experience. To have to fight this long and fight hard just to get our rights makes it mean a lot more. When we do get back in there with our union, it's going to mean something to us.

They tell us that we'll get an election within 60 days. When they post the notice, then we'll know the date. Until then we'll stay out here and walk the line everyday. We've all been out here for two months and I guess we can stand a couple more.

People say to me "How can you stay out so long?" And I say, you've got to have worked inside under the kinds of conditons there to really understand it.

I worked the eleven to seven shift. They didn't give you anything to work with. There weren't any washcloths. You had to use paper towels to clean patients. Before you could start taking care of sick people you had to go downstairs and wash the linen because it was all dirty.

Workers Care

Let me tell you, those patients got good care from us when we were in there. Most of the girls stay with the job a while. I worked for five years on days, and now I've been here for three years under the new owner.

Under the old owner the pay wasn't good, but he made sure we had

Workers at Fairview Convalescent Hospital discuss the strike which is now in its third month.(M-T photo by Frankel/ Kay.)

the equipment to do the job right. Whatever he had, he gave the workers.

This new owner, whatever he gets, he keeps for himself. He doesn't care about the patients so long as the paychecks come every month. We're the ones who care and that's why we're out here.

Scabs Receive State Funds

by Leonard Seelig
Organizer with Local 1199, National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees

The Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen invited both the union and the management at Fairview Convalescent Home to a meeting on July 7, to see if there's anything to be done to resolve the strike. The union showed up and management did not.

It was a slap at the people of New Haven and at the Board of Aldermen themselves. If Donovan, the owner of Fairview, can ignore the Board of Aldermen, then anybody can ignore them and they don't have any power.

I understand that the Board of Aldermen is going to ask the governor to step in, because 98% of the patients at Fairview are welfare patients.

That means that scabs are being paid with State money. This is public funds being used to break a strike.

If the State found one welfare mother getting five cents extra, they'd accuse her of cheating and throw her in jail.

But the governor and the welfare commissioner don't mind paying $600,000 to Donovan, who's a real thief. This governor has proven to be a rich man's governor, not a working man's governor.

Yale Hospital Harasses Aides

from **Yale-New Haven Hospital Newsletter**

Editor's Note

The employees at the Yale New Haven Hospital have been trying to organize a union to defend their rights. The hospital administration has tried to block their drive with a series of harassments. Here is an account of the latest clash between the hospital workers and the administration, reprinted from the latest issue of the **Yale-New Haven Hospital Newsletter.**

On Wednesday, June 23, 1971, Mrs. Eilene Toles, a Dietary Aide in the Main Kitchen, was suspended for five days by Mrs. Peck, administrative dietician. On Thursday, June 24, 1971, Mr. Gary Benenson, TAC Aide, was given a written warning by Mr. Hahn, Director of TAC, and told by Mr. Grubbs, the Personnel Director, not to talk about union matters on the job.

Local 1199 charges that the hospital is threatening these two workers because they are involved in the union drive. Since it is illegal to threaten or suspend a worker because of their union activity, the union has filed charges against Yale-New Haven before the Connecticut State Labor Relations Board. If the hospital is found guilty of Unfair Labor Practices, it will be forced to refund Mrs. Toles her back pay, and to stop harassing both Mrs. Toles and Mr. Benenson.

The hospital is always threatening and suspending workers, and without a union there is not that much we can do about it. The hosptial grievance procedure is a runaround because in the end the hospital administrators make the decision anyway. Mrs. Toles' and Mr. Benenson's cases show more clearly than ever the need for our own union, and *our own grievance procedure.* That way we could be represented by our elected co-workers (delegates) and union officials when we get treated unfairly by the hospital.

As our fight for the Union continues, we are determined to help defend our co-workers. The majority of warnings and suspensions given out by hospital bosses are unfair and unjust. We oppose these disgraceful attempts at harassment by Yale-New Haven management. *If you should receive a warning or suspension:*

1. Don't be fooled. You do not have to sign it.
2. Contact a coworker from the Concerned Hospital Workers or write us immediately.

YNFAC Gains From Victory Of Local 35

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

The waves made by Local 35 when they won their strike against Yale have gone far beyond that one union. Now the other employees at Yale, who are organized into the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC), are beginning to raise their own demands on Yale so that they can keep up with the increases gained by Local 35.

YNFAC has collected signatures demanding a union election from over 1200 clerical and technical employees at Yale, but has not yet been recognized as the bargaining agent by Yale, pending a union election now scheduled for Nov. 17.

According to Bill Berndtsen of YNFAC, "Before the strike, Leonard Marcus, the Yale Personnel Manager, said something like 'This is a battle to determine the survival of the union or the survival of Yale as we know it.' Before the strike, Yale was an agency shop, and workers had the option of joining it or not. Now, after the strike, it's a union shop. This indicated to me the strength the union has gained and the magnitude of their victory over Yale."

YNFAC has pointed out to its membership that the wage gains made by Local 35 were far greater than any losses incurred during the strike. They have contrasted the gains made by union *members with the gains non-union employees can expect as a gift from Yale.*

According to an YNFAC publication, a Yale employee presently making $100 a week can expect to earn $115.76 a week by 1974 if he is not in a union and dependent on Yale's good graces. A member of Local 35 who presently makes $100 a week will increase to $135.76 by 1974 according to the new contract.

YNFAC has calculated what this means over a three year period of accumulated wages. The accumulated wage amounts to $3834 for the union member and only $1612 for the non-union member. Even if one subtracts loss of wages during the strike, the union member comes out ahead by $1662.

This figure is itself an underestimate. The Local 35 members also have a guaranteed cost of living increase built into their contract, while non-union employees do not.

Wages are not the only union gains pointed out by YNFAC. Also there are additional health insurance, holiday, vacation, sick leave, and safety provisions, safeguards on seniority, and eight stewards with four paid hours a week to process grievances.

They paved paradise and put up a parking lot. Workmen continue clearing mounds of dirt to construct a parking lot at Southern Conn. State College. The administration ignored protests by environmentalists and the student body and went ahead with its plans t destroy valuable fields and grasslands. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

After several months of paying for returned bottles and aluminum cans, the Coca Cola Bottling Company has decided the program was just "too expensive" to keep up. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel.)

Meskill Botches Food Aid Social Workers Save the Day

by April Reiss
Modern Times Staff

Welfare recipients went through a nightmarish weekend recently.

On Friday, July 2, Governor Meskill announced that he was responding to welfare people's needs by sending out checks even though the state budget was not yet finalized. Those checks along with food coupons were to be mailed out on June 30 and arrive on Thursday, July 1. Since checks and coupons can be converted to food stamps only at a bank, welfare recipients had to get to a bank before the three-day bank holiday. As Meskill arranged it, the checks and coupons did not arrive until Saturday and were thus useless until Tuesday, July 6.

I spoke with Alice Freeman, an Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) social worker. She told me what Thursday and Friday, July 1 and 2, were like. "It was a nightmare." "On Thursday, about 10:00 in the morning the calls started pouring in from clients who didn't receive their checks. Usually when a check doesn't arrive when scheduled, we may issue an emergency food voucher which can be used to purchase food immediately. But the message from our central office was 'no food vouchers may be issued.' That's what coused the havoc!"

"Many people are left with just bread and milk in their refrigerator by the time the new check is to be issued. They had to get emergency provisions. Some people called the welfare office and asked 'what can I do?' Some never called... What can a social worker do? The official answer is 'I'm sorry, but you'll have to wait for an OK from Hartford.'"

"I drove all of my clients who called to charity shelters like the Christian Community Action, Christian Community Union, and the Fair Haven Parents Ministry, which were providing food. By 3:00 in the afternoon there was no more food.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has outlined a welfare plan that separates money payments from social services. This plan would make payments to needy people similar to social security payments. This proposed reform would have a dual effect: - First it would treat recipients more humanely by providing a stigma-free government payment plan -Second, it would relieve social workers from their mounds of paperwork and allow them to deliver better services to their clients.

Meskill has decided to comply with HEW's plan after a seven month job freeze. *The freeze has resulted in a crucial shortage of social workers which makes separation of services ineffective. Under separation, the already overburdened social worker will have even larger case loads while others are assigned to money payments. Thus, the theoretical welfare reform has turned into a step backward for Connecticut*

"Dear Social Worker"

In June Meskill sent a personal letter to all social workers. The letter was to initiate direct communications from any level of worker to any other level (case worker to cimmissioner if necessary). By the fourth paragraph of the letter, it was clear that this direct approach advocated reporting "frauds" committed by both clients and social workers. Coming on the heels of a threatened 30% layoff, social workers feel that the letter strongly hints that the "faithful" workers - those who will continue to enjoy job security-will be the ones who are informers.

Food *Future* Grim

by a New Haven Case Worker

When the food stamp program was set up by the federal government in 1967 as part of the "War on Poverty", it was claimed that the program would increase the purchasing power of the poor and enable them to have more and better food. It hasn't worked out that way, though, for many of the people who receive the stamps.

Many welfare mothers feel that the amount of stamps given is not adequate.

For example, some families of five can have only $63 worth of stamps every two weeks. It's obvious that in the current inflation such an amount is not sufficient.

A particular complaint of a number of recipients is that the amount allowed in the stamp program does not realistically consider the appetites of growing children.

In a country that pays farmers for *not* farming and has warehouses full of surplus food, the amount allowed for a teenager by the program seems quite inadequate.

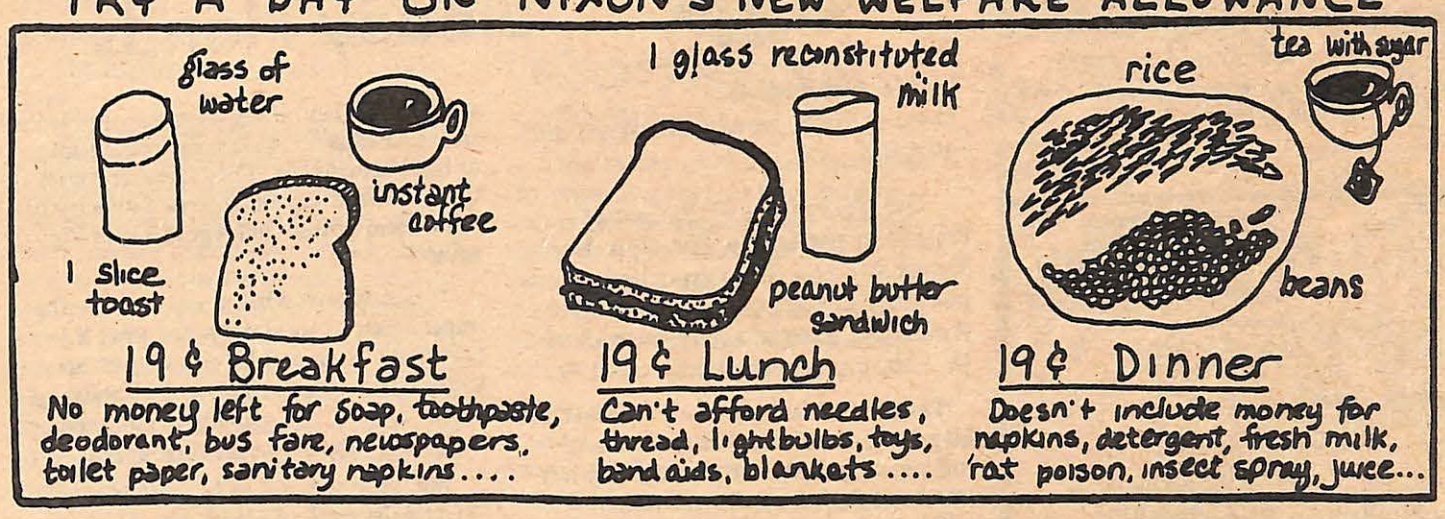
There are also many built-in restrictions in the program. No imported foods may be purchased, even though Australian meats are cheaper than American ones. Among other items which may *not* be purchased are: paper goods, soaps or cleaning *stuffs, pet foods, prepared lunches or foods, alcohol, tobacco--even* toilet paper!

Recipients are commonly subject to humiliation when cashing in the stamps. Bank tellers and store keepers are often rude and unpleasant. Storekeepers frequently do not allow customers to handle their own stamps but make an issue of it in front of other people.

Stamp users feel under pressure to shop in big, general discount stores and to accept unfresh produce and substitutes that are not of their own choice.

There is a sense of social stigma when people are made to feel that they are "getting something for nothing" and that they are "different" from the rest of the community.

Food stamp users feel that the idea of the stamps is good and that they are eating better, but *there is bitterness, resentment, and frustration because of the restrictions in the program, and because of the gap between the value of the stamps and the actual* cost of living.


TRY A DAY ON NIXON'S NEW WELFARE ALLOWANCE
glass of water
instant coffee
1 slice toast
19¢ Breakfast
No money left for soap, toothpaste, deodorant, bus fare, newspapers, toilet paper, sanitary napkins....
1 glass reconstituted milk
peanut butter sandwich
19¢ Lunch
Can't afford needles, thread, lightbulbs, toys, band aids, blankets....
tea with sugar
rice
beans
19¢ Dinner
Doesn't include money for napkins, detergent, fresh milk, rat poison, insect spray, juice...

Youth Cut By Fund Cuts

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

Ever since a thunderstorm rained out their protest rally planned for the New Haven Green on July 1, the Neighborhood Corporations have been quiet about the enormous cuts in State funds for summer programs.

Money is beginning to trickle in from Hartford, and the neighborhoods are busy planning how to use their reduced budgets. There will be bus trips as in previous summers, but many fewer of them, and more kids will be left to just do nothing in the hot summer sun.

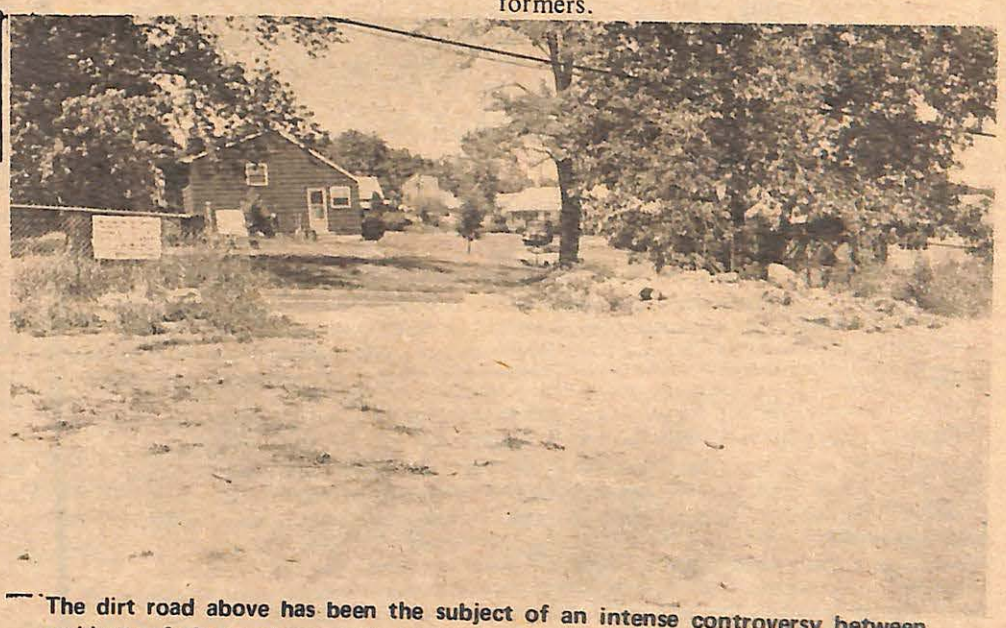
CPI, which disperses the money in New Haven, never objected to the State cuts. The neighborhood corporations, which are closer to the people they serve, held a press conference in Fair Haven to denounce the cuts on June 12, and planned a city-wide rally for July 1. As of now, however, no further actions are underway.

Which Programs Cut?

Final budgets have not yet been submitted, so it is not possible to determine exactly which programs have been cut out and which ones just reduced as compared with last summer.

Last summer there was a federal program of job "slots" for teenagers, working with the neighborhood corporations. This suumer the slots have been cut out, but a new program, the Neighborhood Youth Program, has beer funded with Federal money to provide some work for teenagers.

For most kids in the city, the State fund cuts will mean fewer places to go and fewer chances for a paid job. What are they supposed to do, hang out on street corners?



The dirt road above has been the subject of an intense controversy between residents of the predominantly black, low-income Brookside-Rockview public housing projects and a predominantly white, middle class area of Hamden. The controversy developed when residents of Rockview-Brookside decided that their needs would be served more by a road connecting the two neighboring towns than by a fence dividing them; a move which the Town of Hamden has vigorously resisted. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Editorial

Taxes on Trial

The recent increase in state taxes coming on the heels of an increase in city property taxes is a great source of anger and confusion.

We are constantly being told by our government and big businessmen that this is the wealthiest country in the world. Yet, the plight of working people is getting worse with higher prices, higher taxes, and fewer public services.

The real wealth in this country that could be used to fulfill public needs is controlled by America's giant corporations and the few people that own them. This wealth, usually called profits, is what's left over after the boss pays us just enough to make ends meet. We create this wealth with our labor but have very little say over how it is used.

This is capitalism.

Corporate profits never really show up on the tax rolls. The corporations raise their prices to compensate for the taxes they pay. The tax burden falls again on working people who pay the corporate taxes through higher prices. For example, in 1929 General Motors made 29% profit before taxes and 27% profit after taxes. In 1959 G.M. made 70% profit before taxes and 27% profit after taxes.

Corporate profits are capitalism's sacred cow.

What happens to this wealth which is created by the work of the American people? The people who run the giant corporations are the ones who decide what to do with the money. There is plenty of wealth around and plenty of public needs such as education, housing, transportation and millions of unemployed workers to fill the jobs.

Yet American corporations are not in that kind of business. Their decision on what to do with the money is purely based on financial return. It could be a new model car with a massive advertising campaign to sell it or new oil wells in Africa or a transistor radio plant in Taiwan. It all depends on where the return is greatest.

Meanwhile, American workers must pay all the taxes—income tax, sales tax, property tax, and also the corporation tax through higher prices.

The most obvious thing to do about this grossly unequal system but the hardest, is to change it radically. Such a change would require replacing the rich and their corporations with public ownership of all the wealth and a planned economic system where we use our wealth for what we need...in other words, replace capitalism with socialism.

As steps along the way to this change, we must figure out how to control prices and how to tax wealth. This would be hard to do only locally (say in Connecticut) because companies would just move away. There must be national controls.

On the state and local levels, we should fight for genuine tax reform. Regressive taxes such as the sales tax and property tax should be eliminated in favor of a highly graduated income tax...Very high rates for the rich with NO loopholes.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

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Income Tax Bad, Sales Tax Worse

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Almost everyone is angry over the new state income tax. Especially now, during a time of high inflation and unemployment, the income tax means an increase in the cost of living for every working person in the state.

To make matters worse, all public services are being cut back—education, mass transit, and Department of Community Affairs programs.

On balance, though, the income tax is better than an increase in the sales tax. The income tax looks worse because it comes in big chunks out of our pay checks. But the sales tax eats away at buying power day-by-day at the same rate for the millionaire and the average working person.

Also, with this income tax, rich people are paying more than they would with the sales tax. This means that the average working person pays less because both tax programs are designed to raise the same same total revenue.

The precedent of an income tax is a good one---we just need an income tax which is more of a wealth tax. The State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, advocates such an income tax, which would replace the sales tax completely and provide that people with incomes under $7000 pay no state taxes at all.

"He took the wraps off our secret weapon!"

'Secrets' Expose Bloody Hands

by Mike Holodnak
Former shop steward at Avco and novelist.

The publishing of the secret Pentagon papers by **The New York Times** and the other so-called respectable newspapers confirms the American people's deep suspicion that they are being lied to.

They are realizing that the immoral and illegal war, that has killed and maimed millions of people, and that has impoverished and destroyed the tranquility of millions of people here at home, would not have occurred had the Congress and the public been told the truth.

Now that the public's suspicions are confirmed to clearly reveal to them that the so-called "credibility gap" is not just an innocuous mass of little white fibs, but outright lies, future candidates for public office had better beware.

It is a good thing for the American people that Washington authorities have been exposed by these "respectable" newspapers. An authority that mocks the people it is supposed to represent should be exposed, and should be put into jeopardy. Authority should not be allowed to transcend morality by deviously legalizing immorality.

Newspapers Lied Too

Yet, a pure and simple fact remains. It was not just the Pentagon and our presidents who have been lying to the American people.

Every one of those "respectable" newspapers, who are now playing hero, were also lying. They, along with the presidents and the Pentagon, were great proponents of the Vietnam war. They knew full well, from the very beginning, how Secretary of State John Foster Dulles got us into Vietnam.

It is only now when the people see the imperialistic genocidal war for what it is that these "respectable" newspapers are shifting their position. Now, by publishing these "secrets", they are desperately trying to wash the blood off their hands.

But, as in the case of Lady Macbeth: "Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

POEM

by David Parks
The author works at the Fair Haven Parents' Ministry

Love is love.

Life is life.

Peace is peace.

Life is life.

Hope is anticipation.

Dawn the first day of the rest of your life.

Tomorrow is yesterday today.

Friendship is love, love is peace, peace is life, life is hope, hope is anticipation of things to come, you only go around once in your life so use all of the good things of life to make it better for you and the rest of the world.

Peace Corps Disillusions Volunteer

by Marilyn Snyder
The author served in the Peace Corps in Ethiopia from 1966-1968.

You are young, idealistic, energetic– your future is ahead and it musn't be wasted. Life is exciting; the world is to be understood– experienced. The United States has not always lived up to your ideals and expectations. It has made mistakes overseas; those mistakes can be rectified, and YOU can do it.

You have a B. A. and good intentions. You and thousands like you join the Peace Corps and see the world. It doesn't look the same from over there.

Spending two years in a developing country, as I did in Ethiopia, is more than an "experience" as my relatives said, but an education in the American way of life transplanted. Unfortunately that "way of life" takes root, thrives and often engulfs other cultures.

American Companies Everywhere

American companies such as Coca Cola are everywhere. Signs scream at you from roadsides. The shiny oil pumps of Esso provide sharp contrast to the shaky shacks on either side. It occurs to you to ask where the profits go, but for awhile you are too busy to analyze.

I was a teacher of history and geography for the five to ten per cent of the country who get to be students. Most of my students were poor. The word "poor" is inadequate. Food was provided by parents and sometimes teachers; there was no electricity so students used candle

light and woke up at dawn to study. A room was shared with five or six others; there was no furniture.

Others in my town lived well. They were members of the royal family, the church, or the government.

The poverty and contrast was worrisome, but we as Peace Corps volunteers were told to be 'apolitical.' You didn't come here to question the government, you were told.

It became increasingly apparent that the government was not the people, not my students. Who am I serving anyway? I asked.

Ethiopia is officially a "constitutional monarchy." 95% of its people cannot read their constitution. Ethiopia and Haile Selassie, the Emperor, are friends of the United States.

Agents of Confusion

Before I went I thought it possible to separate the American government, which I often didn't agree with, from me personally. My motives, which were honest and trustworthy, would allow me to prove to the Ethiopians who were worried about our involvement that we were not all so bad.

Myself and thousands of others proved exactly that. We served a useful purpose? we were agents of confusion.

Miss, my students would say, your government is not good. They killed Martin Luther King, they are not kind to blacks, they kill in Vietnam...but you, Miss, you are not so bad. Maybe your government isn't so bad either.

How can you win? The best volunteer, the one who teaches well, builds the best latrines, vaccinates the most children, builds up goodwill fot America. An American which supports a corrupt regime which allows no dissent. An American which robs developing countries so it can prosper.

As an American I learned I could never be separate from my country's policies - from the State Deparment. In a very real way I represented them. I was the ambassador of good will who could make things brighter, nicer.

Ambassadors of Good Will

U.S. foreign policy seemed to say that Emperors have to live too, regally of course. The royal family had land, wealth, and decadence....all of what's needed to make it a respectable recipient of our aid.

Where does our aid go? Most of the people never see it. Yet we pour four to six million dollars into the Ethiopian economy each year.

Of course, we have our own 160 million dollar investment in Ethiopia. Most of this investment is in large American military installation in Asmara, a northern city. It's called Kagnew and its purpose is to keep us informed about Africa, the Middle East and the Soviet Union.

The most anti-American feeling was found in the area around this base. American soldiers were not taught to be "nice" to Peace Corps volunteers. On the streets of Asmara I was treated no differently from the soldiers. Being yelled at or spit at were not uncommon. At first it was confusing. I was not there to take things, to conquer.

Today the Peace Corps is losing ground. Fewer people apply; fewer are fooled by *promises of service. I learned America's promises carry too high a price. Yes, I learned about Ethiopia, I traveled, I was rewarded. No, I wouldn't do it again.*

I learned, but did so at the expense of the Ethiopian people.

Write on

Abortion Directory

To the Editors:

I would like to inform your readers about a unique publication–**The New York State Abortion Directory.** The Directory aims to give women information they cannot get from part-time volunteer referral agencies or the high-priced abortion profiteers.

The Directory gives someone considering abortion printed information at her fingertips. More important, however, is the inclusion of certified gynecologists by name, address, and phone listed by length of pregnancy aborted, procedure used, age limit and cost. Thus, appointments can be made directly–no referral fee whatsoever. Updating is regular. A list of certified gynecologists outside New York known known to be kind to women seeking abortion is included for patients needing pregnancy diagnosis.

Suggested remittance for the Directory is $3.00 for one copy. Ten or more copies are 50¢ each. Send name, address and check payable: Maternal Information Services, Inc.

Sincerely,
Helen Berel, R. N.
Director
Maternal Information Services, Inc.
Suite IE
46 West 96th St.
New York, N. Y. 10025

Urban Renewal

To The Editors:

We are interested in learning about any organizing that has been done to stop urban renewal projects, or to get them put under substantial control of the community being relocated. In the town bordering Storrs, Willimantic, a referendum proposing urban renewal for that town was recently passed.

This means the project will be beginning soon and the Puerto Rican community totally torn down to make room for plush business offices and high-rent apartment buildings. Redevelopment guidelines says that the redevelopment agency must relocate those people moved out of their homes in similar low-cost housing somewhere else, at least as good in price and conditions as that which they've been forced to leave. However, this is seldom done--there is very little low-cost housing available. Those people who are evicted are usually left with nowhere within their means to go.

There are several groups here interested in working on stopping this urban renewal farce in Willimantic. It would be a great help to us to have information about similar organizing if it has already been done in your area. If so, anyone who has any of this kind of experience to write us so that we can learn from it. Please send any information to:

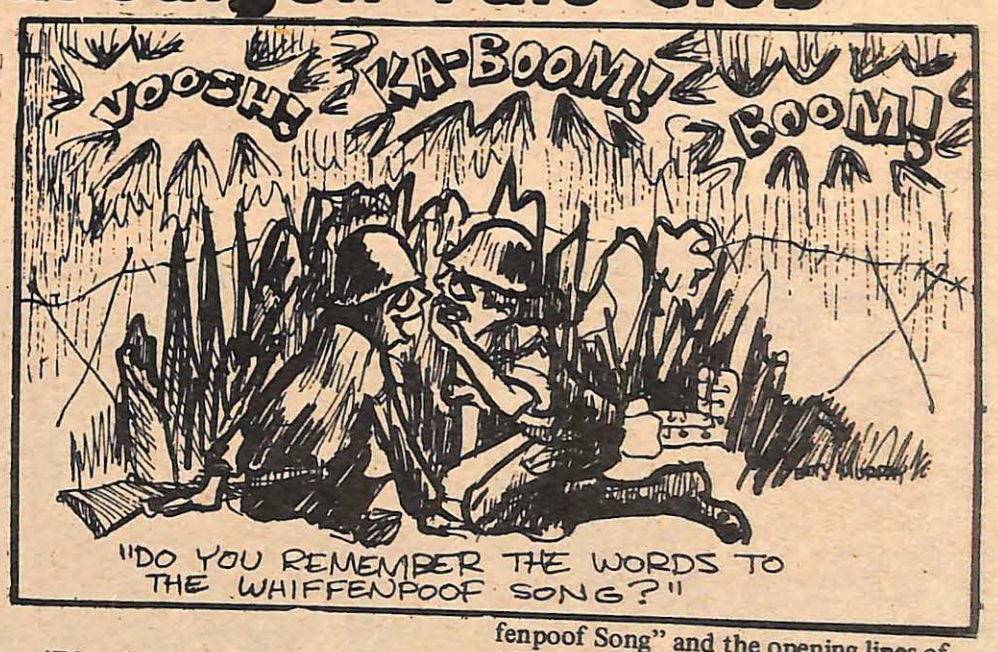
Len Krimerman
Inner College U-167
Univ. of Conn.
Storrs, Conn. 06268

STATISTICS

If you're an adult of average weight, here is what you accomplish in a 24 hour period:
Your heart beats 103, 689 times.
Your blood travels 168,000,000 miles.
You breathe 23,040 times
You inhale 438 cubic feet of air.
You eat 3 ¼ pounds of food
You drink 2.0 quarts of liquid
You speak 4,800 words, (including about 3000 unnecessary ones.)
You move 740 muscles
Your nails grow .00046 inch.
Your hair grows .017 inch.
You exercise 7,000,000 brain cells
...Now do you understand why you're tired?

From Blackstone Vally News-Tribune and Advertiser of Whitinsville. Mass.

Bulldog Bunker Boolas in Saigon Yale Club



(Editor's Note: These are some excerpts from a letter to the Yale Alumni Magazine June 1971 issue from Ellsworth Bunker, U. S. Ambassador to Saigon. He is describing the Saigon Yale Club.)

"...Like the Yale band at half-time, we are strong on spirit but weak in form. We have neither an executive committee nor a headquarters....

"There are also no dues and no obligations other than attending an annual dinner at my residence and a passing acquaintance with Yale songs. We have established the minimum in this regard as an ability to render at least one verse of the "Whiffenpoof Song" and the opening lines of "Bright College Years."

"We held out initial gathering on December 18, 1970. Fourteen Elis attended and were duly inscribed as charter members of the association.

"The group was refreshingly diverse. It included representatives from our diplomatic and military services, private citizens, an academic, a vice minister and one member of the sixth estate.

"...I wish to encourage all Vietnam Yalies to send me their names, in care of the American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96243. All are welcome, but we are especially interested in tenors as we would like to do justice to the songs at our next meeting." **–Ellsworth Bunker '16**

The Unemployed Organize Then and Now

"No work." At the depths of the Depression more than 13 million were, like the man above, out of work. The New Deal alone did not end unemployment--at the beginning of World War II there were six million looking for work. (Photo by Dorothea Lange.)

Adapted by Harry Henderson from a three-part series on organizing the unemployed in the 1930's by Gail Falk. The series appeared in 1969 in the *AIM Newsletter*, June 25, July 4, July 15.

Just as organizers from the National Welfare Rights Organization and representatives of local community groups participated in the strike of Local 35 against Yale, so in the early thirties, organizations of the unemployed often struggled side by side with labor unions. The history of organizations of the unemployed in the thirties offers an interesting comparison to today's situation of sky-rocketing unemployment.

When the Depression hit, it hit fast and hard. It shattered the hopes of millions of Americans, who suddenly found themselves out of work, and their belief in the American dream in question.

Before the Great Crash of 1929, most Americans believed that a man who worked hard would rise on his merits. It followed that if a man failed, it must be his own fault.

Relief agencies reflected this attitude. People said that charity would ruin a man's character, and they gave as little help as possible. City governments and the social workers who carried out the programs justified their stinginess by saying that a man who didn't work deserved no help.

But when the Depression hit, this attitude didn't make any sense any more. In the early 1930's more than one-third of the workers in the country were out of a job or seriously underemployed. Families that had worked hard and saved carefully all their lives found themselves homeless, jobless, with their life savings lost. Men who had once looked down on tramps and beggars found themselves having to tramp and beg.

Some men never did get over their guilt about not having a job. These men, who were unable to shake the feeling that they must be inadequate and somehow to blame for their bad situation, withdrew out of hopelessness, kept to themselves, and became living dead.

Organize!

But the people who were able to put the blame where it belonged--on the economic system, which rejected men instead of benefitting them, and the political system, which offered no real help to its starving citizens--realized there was only one way to improve their lot: that was to band together with other workers, to change the American system. Those who kept their spirit never stopped calling themselves workers, even though they were out of a job; the largest organization of the unemployed was called the Workers Alliance.

All through the Depression, unemployed people had serious disagreements about what changes needed to be made, and what the best ways were to accomplish these changes. But the men and women who joined organizations of the unemployed shared a belief that unemployed people who wanted help would have to demand it for themselves.

Unemployed workers declared March 6,1930, National Unemployment day, and more than one million people turned out for demonstrations around the country on that day. National Hunger Marches took place in Washington,D.C. in December 1931, and again in 1932. In June, 1932, the Bonus Army--World War I veterans who were not out of work--arrived in Washington 20,000 strong, and set up camp. One of their famous slogans was, "Cheered in '17--Jeered in '32." They were asking for immediate payment of the $50 and $100 bonuses Congress had promised to give them in 1945, 13 years in the future. The jobless veterans didn't get their bonuses. Instead they were dispersed and sent packing in a brutal show of force by the U.S. Army under General Douglas Mac Arthur.

Delegates to the National Unemployed Council convention in 1934. At that time it was conservatively estimated that 100,000 people belonged to unemployed leagues, organized locally, regionally, and nationally. (Photo by Workers Film-Photo League, New York.)

"An infuriated crowd of Unemployed League members twice this afternoon, within the period of an hour, smashed attempted evictions....A messenger came running into the Unemployed League Head Headquarters: 'A widow is being evicted.' In 10 seconds scores of husky Leaguers were tearing down Hamilton St....

In two minutes they ran into and around the home where the eviction was taking place – Mrs. K. was cowering in a corner, almost fainting with fright, tears streaming down her wrinkled old face, as the brutal thugs tossed her last few possessions out and started to move them off in a truck....League members pressed the thugs to the wall.... Fists were raised ....Willing hands took the furniture from the truck and carried it back into the house....

Half an hour later, while the office staff had scarcely time to catch its breath, another messenger burst in: 'Come quick, the thugs are back and have smashed the old lady's door!' Once more the League men sped to the scene. 'Eviction on Chestnut Street,' they cried to curious spectators as they ran down the streets and alleys....

--from the newsletter of the Lehigh County (Pa.) Unemployment League.

Not all the early actions were marches or demonstrations. In Detroit unemployed workers held a "shop in"; they entered grocery stores, filled their baskets, and left without paying. In Iowa unemployed gas and electrical workers tapped gas and power lines for their neighbors who needed heat. In Chicago 55 people were accused of dismantling an entire building and carrying it off brick by brick. In Oklahoma citizens defended their homes from foreclosure sale frontier-style--with guns.

Success

The actions met with direct success in some places. The day after tens of thousands of people marched on New York's city hall, New York's Board of Estimate appropriated $1 million for relief in the city. In Chicago, plans to cut money for relief in half were canceled in October, 1932, after a huge demonstration by jobless people. The city agreed to hire single men one day a week instead of herding them into flophouses. In Colorado the State legislature finally voted a relief appropriation after six months of stalling because a crowd of unemployed took posession of the Senate Chambers to present their demands. All over the country local governments voted appropriations for relief that they wouldn't have dreamed of a few years earlier. Finally, almost four years after the start of the Depression, the federal government responded to the pressure and Congress voted money for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and took over responsibility for relief in the nation.

After these early successes, mass demonstrations alone proved inadequate as they were met with increased violence by police and as people in power got over their immediate fears of the unemployed and became less willing to grant concessions. (One might note a similar pattern of official response to the ghetto rebellions of the mid-1960's).

The unemployed turned to local organizing, fighting evictions, allying with striking workers and refusing to scab, and bringing pressure on relief agencies for more money and for redress of grievances. A lot of the organizing energy and techniques came out of the involvement of radical groups, including Socialists, Communists, Industrial Workers of the World, and A.J. Muste's Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

yed Organize—

nd Now

"An infuriated crowd of Unemployed League members twice this afternoon, within the period of an hour, smashed attempted evictions....A messenger came running into the Unemployed League Head Headquarters: 'A widow is being evicted.' In 10 seconds scores of husky Leaguers were tearing down Hamilton St....

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--from the newsletter of the Lehigh County (Pa.) Unemployment League.

Then: Lines form at the Social Security office as unemployment benefits are given for the first time in 1935. (Photo by Dorothea Lange.)

Yet by the late '30's organizations of the unemployed had faded, despite the fact that there were more than six million out of work at the beginning of World War II. There were several probable reasons for this, but two were most important.

One was that during the 1930's federal programs split the poor into many separate groups and destroyed the unity among poor people that was possible at the beginning of the Depression. Thus relief was separated from unemployment insurance which was separated from social security which in turn was distinguished from government work programs.

The other, and perhaps the most serious failure, was that the unions of the unemployed and the unions of working people never really got together.

In the post-New Deal era, organizations of the poor and unemployed have had to combat their division from their natural allies--working men and women.

The crucial participation of George Wiley and Bruce Thomas of National Welfare Rights in the recent Yale strike shows that some organizations of the poor and unemployed today are fighting to bridge the gap between the working poor and the unemployed.

Now: The lines are still forming. This young man steps to the rear at the New Haven unemployment office early this year. (M-T photo by V. Blaisdell.)

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mands. All over the country local governments voted appropriations for relief that they wouldn't have dreamed of a few years earlier. Finally, almost four years after the start of the Depression, the federal government responded to the pressure and Congress voted money for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and took over responsibility for relief in the nation.

After these early successes, mass demonstrations alone proved inadequate as they were met with increased violence by police and as people in power got over their immediate fears of the unemployed and became less willing to grant concessions. (One might note a similar pattern of official response to the ghetto rebellions of the mid-1960's).

The unemployed turned to local organizing, fighting evictions, allying with striking workers and refusing to scab, and bringing pressure on relief agencies for more money and for redress of grievances. A lot of the organizing energy and techniques came out of the involvement of radical groups, including Socialists, Communists, Industrial Workers of the World, and A.J. Muste's Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Bruce Thomas, National Welfare Rights organizer, and Vincent Sirabella (left), Business Manager of Yale Local 35, talk to members of union before demonstration at Yale commencement, June 14. National Welfare Rights has over 90,000 members nation-wide. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

Airport Expansion: Residents not Asked

by G. J. Smith

The latest ruling in the five year struggle to stop the expansion of Tweed-New Haven Airport is a victory for the East Haven Committee Opposing Airport Expansion (COAE) and the residents of East Haven. The July 2 Court of Appeals decision reverses the decision of a New York district court judge.

Anthony DeMayo, attorney for the Committee said, "State law says that an airport may not expand without the consent of the city where it is located.

"Tweed officials never sought permission of East Haven resident, but bought up private land in East Haven through the City of New Haven, taking about 100 acres.

"This is also illegal as one city may not take land from another without the latter's permission."

Airport Is Liability

COAE feels that the airport is a liability both for the people who use it and for local residents. Three years ago, when Eastern Airlines was allowed to land its whisperjets, its pilots refused. Bounded on one side by a hill and on three others by residential area, the airport offers a difficult approach for any large aircraft.

Although funds have been appropriated for an Instrument Landing System (ILS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is not demanding its implementation until 1972. Even with the ILS, the airport would still be remiss in other facilities and violates FAA standards on many counts, according to members of the East Haven Committee.

The Committee does not want to close Tweed, only assure its safety and the well-being of its neighbors. According to spokesman Mike Criscuolo, "We are trying to preserve our homes, preserve our ecology, preserve something for our children, for the future."

The Committee believes that the State of Connecticut needs a good regional airport, but that it should be developed where the geography is more suitable and more beneficial to the region as a whole.

Waste of Money

Criscuolo said, "To take the taxpayers' money to buy up and destroy valuable residential property is a waste. Any monies appropriated should be delegated to safety features, not expansion."

Criscuolo lives 500 feet from the site of the June 7 Allegheny Airlines propjet crash. The father of four, he made his point clear when he added, "If that airplane had been on course when it came down, it would have gone right through my house."

Although the East Haven Committee has been winning in court since 1967, the City of New Haven is still counter-attacking. New Haven went to the FAA which then brought suit naming the Federal Government versus the People of East Haven. Attorney DeMayo sees this as a threat, an attempt by New Haven and its "henchmen" (the FAA) to scare concerned citizens from their goals.

The FAA is backing New Haven because it gave a grant for runway expansion. If the people of East Haven should win their case, then the FAA will be stuck with egg on its face and will be guilty of foolishly squandering federal funds.

The Real Villain

Yet, according to DeMayo, the real villain is the insensitive government of the City of New Haven. Even today the City is asking East Haven for more land for the ILS. It has not offered any of the 74 acres which it has already illegally taken from East Haven. As DeMayo sums it up, "New Haven's behavior is positively immoral."

The East Haven Committee has been fighting for its rights for more than four years. It hasn't yet beaten City Hall, but neither has it been beaten. However, today, it is fighting the Federal Government in an unprecedented case: it is the first time that the Federal Government has sued the People over an airport.

Health Care

Continued from page 1

readily available for the more difficult medical problems.

The Center will include consulting rooms, examining rooms, laboratory, minor surgery suite, physical therapy unit, an eye care center and a pharmacy. There will be an efficient coordinated medical service fully utilizing the available equipment. In case of emergencies or accidents, there will be a physician available at all times and an ambulance service. At the same time this system will not be impersonal. Each member of CHCP will select his or her family doctor from among the CHCP physicians *and the staff will work as a team to provide the best in medical care.*

The cost of this plan will be slightly higher than the present combined cost of Blue Cross, Connecticut Medical Service (CMS), and major medical insurance, but the service available will be much more comprehensive and easier to obtain.

Supported by Unions

The setting up of CHCP has been supported by those groups whose members will benefit from CHCP. It has been strongly backed by the AFL-CIO and it is expected that trade union members will be the major beneficiaries.

CHCP, however, has also been bitterly opposed by various groups such as the Connecticut Medical Society, the State branch of the American Medical Association (AMA), the doctors' pressure group.

Although there is a very great need everywhere for such health care systems as CHCP, CHCP is limited to the New Haven area. All people should have a right to good inexpensive medical care regardless of cost and determined only by need. There are plans to introduce this kind of system on nationwide basis. In the face of strong opposition from the AMA, the Nixon administration, and the insurance companies, the AFL-CIO has strongly backed the health care plan sponsored by Senator Edward Kennedy. This plan will provide an efficient low cost health service for everyone who wishes to join the plan, regardless of what they can afford. This is called National Health Security (NHS) and it will be examined in a further article.

How Many Times Do You Have to Say "No"?

Rt. 34 Opposition Lives Again

by Tony Dominski
Route 34 Coalition

In what seemed like a rerun of an old movie, the Anti-Route 34 Coalition again demonstrated its political clout.

At issue was a resolution introduced by Alderman Joseph D. Bartlett before the Aldermanic Transportation Committee on June 30 which would effectively block the highway.

There was so much testimony against the highway that chairwoman Louise DeLauro decided by 9:30 pm that any further testimony against the highway would be repetitious and adjourned the hearing before all opposing the highway could speak.

Organizations speaking against the highway included Dwight Neighborhood Organization, United Newhallville, New Haven Preservation Trust, Citizens Park Council, Dwight Area Association, Connecticut Committees of Correspondence--a statewide environmental group--and Welch School PTA.

In addition two students from South Central Community College--Richard Bell and Debbie Anderson--proposed that part of the Route 34 site be used for the construction of a campus for South Central.

Alternative Plans

Laurie Joseph, who spoke for the Anti-Route 34 Coalition, presented three alternate plans which would provide 40-45 acres of *housing, parks, schools and other needed facilities for the city.* She expressed support to the residents of Church Street South who were trying to prevent a six lane highway (Route 1) running through their project to the Coliseum.

The three announced mayoral candidates Hank Parker, Paul Capra and Vincent Sirabella--all supported Bartlett's resolution opposing the highway. Although Sirabella could not attend in person, he sent a statement which countered the technical arguments of the city about the need of Route 34 for traffic: "but even if there were not adequate roads, I doubt that their lack could justify a project that in every other way is so wrong."

John Cavallaro, director of Traffic and Parking Dept., spoke against Bartlett's resolution and *presented the city's reasons for wanting the highway.* He deemphasized the old argument about bringing suburbanites into the city and spoke on the alleged benefits of reducing traffic flow and accidents on local streets.

Despite all the public opposition at the three Route 34 public hearings held this year the State Department of Transportation plans to start building the highway in 1973. They have $10 million to construct the highway to the Boulevard, and will probably have to seek extra funds to construct the road. People are still asking, as is Herbie Johnston, of Dwight Neighborhood Organization --"what is the priority--people or the automobile?"

We of the Anti-Route 34 Coalition believe there is now enough popular support in stopping Route 34 to concern those in the city administration who are pushing the highway. However, we need people to keep the pressure on--to convince the aldermen to vote for Bartlett's resolution stopping the highway, and to make sure our next mayor takes a strong position on stopping the highway. People interested in helping should contact:
Laurie Joseph 772-0550, days; 865-0488, nights

Dickerman Tenants Triumph

Continued from page 1

As Hines explained, "Economically, the landlords were really in a bind. They were losing $2000 a month--we were in the driver's seat."

Even before the strike began, the Department of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI) had put the two houses on orders to be repaired. When the tenants witheld the rent, Krevit finally began making some repairs.

However, according to several tenants, Krevit told the contractors not to worry about how well the work was done. "We had to follow them around to make sure things got fixed," Crump said.

In October eviction notices were sent out to all the tenants except one, but "we didn't get uptight," Crump said. This action by the landlords was followed immediately by a suit against the Legal Aid lawyers. The bank accounts of New Haven Legal Assistance and the two lawyers were attached.

All repair work stopped on December 15, with Krevit complaining he couldn't get contractors to work on Dickerman Street and that he "was used to managing better properties."

While the tenants' lawyers kept filing motions to stay the evictions, the tenants were not frightened. "It just made us stronger, more determined," Crump explained.

Krevit's next maneuver was a letter sent to the tenants informing them that all water and electricity would be turned off on February 15 and that trash collection would cease.

He never made good on the water and electricity threats but the trash did start piling up. The Department of Neighborhood Improvement then had the landlords arrested for failure to remove the garbage.

In April, when Treni Hines and several tenants went to talk to the three sisters who own the buildings, they found that they didn't even know why they had been arrested. They had no idea what was happening on their own property.

The tenants presented their demands at this point and started making progress toward settling the strike.

Debbie Anderson, South Central student and AIM member, was one of many testifying against Rt. 34. (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

Leak Case: Mississippi Trial?

Observers were shocked at the way the New Haven Board of Education conducted their recent hearings about the case of suspended teacher, Charles Leak. According to **Modern Times** reporters who attended, it was obvious that the hearings were politically biased against Mr. Leak who was a strong leader in the teachers strike last fall. Two aldermen who attended, Gwendolyn Newton and Fred Wilson, Jr., were so shocked that they issued a press release calling it a "Mississippi-type trial."

Leak was suspended on February 9 after a complaint had been lodged against him in the sixth circuit court by Cynthia Simmons, a student at Hillhouse High School. Despite the dropping of criminal charges on April 22, the school board refused to reinstate Leak. They charged that Leak had taken Miss Simmons from school on February 8 before the close of the school day.

Marathon hearings, lasting into the early hours of the morning finally ended on July 1, but the school board has yet to make a decision on reinstatement.

There were two main points of contention at the hearings: Did Leak take the student from school on February 8 before the close of the school day? And did the Board of Education follow the proper procedures in their suspension of him?

Did He Leave Early?

A defense witness, Mr. Friday, power mechanics teacher at Hillhouse, testified that Leak was with him in his shop from 12:30 to 2:30 PM that day, having his car repaired.

Prosecution evidence consists mainly of statements made by the girl to school officials and to the police on February 9 that she left the building with Leak at 12:30 the previous day.

At no point did the prosecution produce evidence to contradict Mr. Leak's alibi, although it did question the credibility of his witnesses. Nor did the prosecution introduce any new evidence to corroborate Cynthia Simmons' story, which she, herself, refused to confirm in court.

Was Suspension Valid?

A second issue is whether or not Mr. Leak was given due process before he was suspended. The contract between the New Haven Federation of Teachers and the Board of Education states that in case of a complaint against a teacher, the teacher shall be notified of the exact nature of the complaint and given a chance to explain his or her actions. Both defense and prosecution testimony showed that Mr. Leak was not notified that any action was being taken against him until the police had already been called in on the case, and arrest and suspension procedures were well under way.

Prosecution contends that Mr. Leak's department chairman Michael Mongillo attempted to locate Leak at 11 AM on February 9 but that he was unsuccessful. Defense witness, Tim Craine, testified, however, that Mongillo spoke to Leak between 11 and 11:30 AM and gave no indication the administration wanted to see him.

The defense contends that even as late as 5 PM on February 9, when Supt. Barbaresi was preparing the supension letter, Leak had not been informed that the administration was planning to take action against him. Kenneth Redmond, principal at Hillhouse, testified that he told Leak at 3:45 PM that he would propably be suspended. Several defense witnesses have testified, however, that Leak was chairing a general membership

Teacher union head Charles Leak gives power sign during recent Board of Education hearing. (M-T photo by Frankel/ Kay.)

meeting of the Federation at Winchester school at the time Redmond says he spoke to him.

Considerable suspicion was raised by the defense as to why the police were called in on the case. Mrs. Simmons, the complainant's mother, testified on March 18 that she hadn't wanted to call the police until she talked to Leak herself. However, police were already on their way to school when Mrs. Simmons was asked by the administration to verify her daughter's complaint.

School Called Police

Victor Scafati, "attendance security officer" for the New Haven school system, was the one who decided that police should be called in. Under the influence of Scafati and the two Hillhouse assistant principals as well as two police officers, Mrs. Simmons and her daughter agreed to lodge a formal complaint against Mr. Leak.

Questions were raised by the defense as to the legitimacy of the two suspension notices Mr. Leak received (the first was a temporary suspension on Feb. 9; the second a permanent suspension on Feb. 25).

The first notice charged Mr. Leak with "misconduct" but failed to specify the exact offense as is required by the contract.

Suspended Second Time

The second suspension came after Mr. Leak failed to testify on his behalf at a grievance hearing. Defense claimed that Mr. Leak's silence was at the advice of his lawyers (for fear of prejudicing the criminal proceedings) and could not be held against him.

Defense also contended that no new evidence had been presented between the 9th and 25th to justify a permanent suspension, and that the Superintendent had made no effort to verify Cynthia Simmon's testimony in the interval.

Scott Melville, Leak's lawyer, also raised serious objections to the quasi-judicial nature of the hearing. Had the hearing been a court of law in which a defendant must be *proven* guilty, the prosecution's case would have fallen to the ground for lack of evidence. The administration produced nothing to corroborate Cynthia Simmon's testimony and could only discredit, but never disprove, Mr. Leak's witnesses.

Hearsay Evidence

However, as Stephen Papa, President of the Board and chairman of the proceedings said over and over, this was not a court of law. Hearsay testimony was admitted, the prosecution was allowed to introduce exhibits that the defense had not seen before the hearing, and members of the Board (especially Charles Gill) often acted as prosecuting attorneys.

Defense objections were consistently overruled; prosecution objections were usually sustained. Prosecution witnesses were allowed to introduce testimony that was not directly relevant. At one point, defense objections were overruled without even being listened to. According to the statement of Aldermen Newton and Wilson: "The blame for the hearing being conducted in this fashion must fall on the Board's President, Mr. Stephen Papa. Mr. Papa may not have known how to hold a quasi-judicial hearing, but the result was extremely biased."

A "Mississippi Trial"

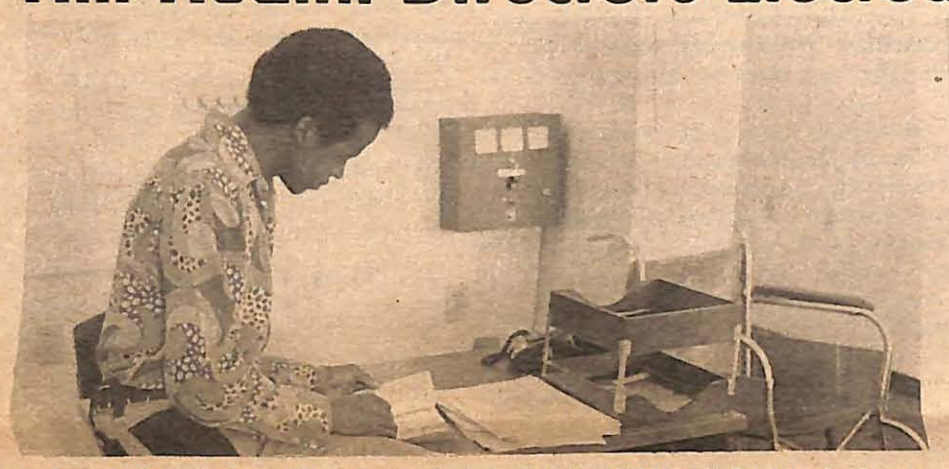
The two aldermen reflected the opinion of most of the observers when they said "we were outraged at what we saw and heard. Things got so bad that Fred Wilson had to get up and denounce it for what it was, a Mississippi trial. Charles Leak was acquitted in the Sixth Circuit Court and this should not have been the basis for the 'tone and direction' of the hearing. Instead the hearings were carried out in a manner that was punitive."

The hearing was consistently attended by about 40 teachers and community people. They were strongly pro-Leak, and they repeatedly voiced indignation at the chariman's rulings on the Board's questions. Their pressure often helped. For example, after one particularly bitter attack by security officer Scafati on the defense attorney who was trying to question him, the Board was forced to recess and to tell Mr. Scafati to "Please answer his questions. Just answer the question."

It is clear that Leak's position and his political views are on trial as well as the events of February 8. Leak is the union president, an outspoken critic of the Superintendent and the Board of Education, and one of the strongest advocates of teacher-community control of the schools.

The school administration could have handled the case quietly, avoided calling the police, and avoided widespread publicity. That it chose not to, that it chose to allow Leak's reputation to be smeared months before a hearing was held, that it chose to keep the suspension going long after the courts had dropped the case, leads to the conclusion that more was on trial than whether or not a teacher took a student out of school too early one day.

Hill Health Directors Elected



Nathan Campbell, health education assistant at the Hill Health Center, checks on some information. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel.)

(Editor's Note: The Hill Health Center, a unique experiment in community medicine, has been serving the health needs of Hill residents since the summer of 1967. The following article discussing the recent elections for the Boards of Directors appeared in **The Hill Voice** *of Friday, July 2, 1971.)*

After balloting had been conducted for approximately 10 days, the Health Board announced the results of their election to the Board of Directors. On May 26, 1971 in a report to the Board, the following people were announced as elected representatives to the Hill Health Board.

Mrs. Lynn Ford, who is now President of the Board, Mrs. Annie Parker, who is the first Vice-President. Mr. Isabelo Lopez, who is second Vice-President as well as Chairman of the Hill Health Personnel Committee. Mrs. Andrea Riley, third Vice-President as well as Chairlady of the Hill Health Center Ways and Means Committee. Mrs. Alice Williams, Secretary to the Board and finally but not least is Mr. Manuel Negron who is Treasurer and Chairman of the Hill Health Center's Finance Committee.

The manner in which these positions are distributed is as equal as possible. It is extremely important for us, the residents of the Hill, to participate in the actual planning of our health services. To insure a health service that we can be proud of as well as expert top-grade form we must stay involved.

For those of you unfamiliar with the health center's history, it began in the summer of '67. An important fact that we must mention is the inability of services at that time to adequately reach Hill residents.

First, the Yale School of Medicine was told by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of monies for health services for the inner-city. Second, the Hill Health Council was developed under the direction of Dr. Nelson Ordway. Finally the Department of Pediatrics of the Yale School of Medicine prepared a proposal. In June of 1967, they received a grant of $800,000.

The Hill Health Council during November and December, held many meetings out of which came the Site Committee and the Personnel Committee. In January, the Site Committee approved the Columbus Avenue area for the Hill Health Center.

By July of 1968, the staff had grown to 35 people and began to deliver health services to children attending Hill St. John Day Camp.

Like most community oriented projects, the Hill Health Center was not without problems. These ranged from aired finances to internal rumblings. Where the Hill Health Center differed is that, despite the obstacles they fared (and there were many) they learned from their mistakes and slowly emerged as one of the more progressive agencies in the Hill.

They now served all children of residents free and as of July 1, they will be able to serve adults too. The important thing to remember is that the Hill Health Center is our Center. It provides us with a working model of professionals and "community folk" sitting down together and planning in the best interests of the Hill. It is not all smooth going. In fact, it can and does get pretty mixed up. Change is like that. But when the smoke clears and the door opens, you can be sure that a policy has been decided on that has taken everything into consideration. In order for the Hill Health Center to continue reaching new heights, we must become active participants.

Columbus Ave., which runs through the Church Street South housing project, is presently closed for repaving and repairs. Residents who say it is a safety hazard, want the road kept closed -- permanently. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

Residents Winning

Columbus Avenue Remains Closed

by Cookie Polan

Modern Times Staff

The residents of the Church St. Co-op have won another round in their continuing fight to permanently close the highway which runs through their housing project.

At Monday's Aldermanic meeting, a petition by the Residents Council of Church Street South to close Columbus Ave. between Church Street South and South Orange St. was passed by unanimous consent. If, however, Mayor Guida vetoes the resolution, two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen will be needed to override the veto.

Unanimous consent was withheld from *two other motions, both introduced by Alderman Jimmy Jones, which would have closed Columbus Avenue from Church Street South to the Boulevard. These* now go to committee for consideration.

Last week an agreement was reached between the tenants, the city and the state department of transportation, whereby a portion of the road - Columbus Ave. - will be repaved for the local use of residents while the road itself will remain closed to through traffic.

The agreement was worked out just before a scheduled hearing in which the residents were asking a temporary injunction against the reopening of the road. Consequently the hearing was not held.

Victory for Tenants

The compromise was a victory for the tenants, according to Ron Williams, the rental agent for Church St. South, *who has strongly backed the tenants.*

"The hearing has served its purpose already, without being held, since it was originally intended to buy time, and we've got that time now," he explained.

"More important," said Williams, "It established the determination of a group of people who are not going to take a submissive attitude toward a city, its Redevelopment Agency, and its traffic department."

The residents have already received support from several other aldermen, mayoralty candidates, and a group called the "Street Politicians." They hope the continued pressure in an election year will keep the road closed.

Danger to Children

If the potential danger of children having to cross U.S. 1 wasn't enough for the parents to worry about, several weeks ago a paint drum exploded at Church Street South and seven children were injured - four of them hospitalized *with second - and third - degree burns.*

An inspection of the area found paint truck with no gas caps and a 50 gallon drum of paint that had been left open -- all within easy access of children.

Lee High Student Measures Years

by David M. Wessel

The author delivered the following valedictory address at Lee High School.

In four years at Lee High one may wonder whether the books we have studied or the students with whom we have studied are the more important. I suppose I have learned to deal with other people. I have faced those very much like myself and those totally different. Together we have survived four years of Lee High.

We learned from one another, we talked, we argued, we laughed, we fought. It was not always easy when racism and prejudice tore us apart, when the cafeteria erupted in violence, when locked doors and broken windows interfered, and when emotions replaced rational thinking. But we continued and we will be better able to face the difficulties of life in our diverse American society because we went to Lee High.

And we enjoyed the good times when we came together during and after school to create athletic teams, publications, concerts, art fairs, fashion shows, and science festivals. There is hope when we--from our varied backgrounds, values, and ideals--can unite, when necessary, to support those things which are meaningful to us.

Learning to Live With Each Other

We know that many good things happened at Lee High, yet there are still those who claim we did not receive a quality education. To those critics, I respond: if learning to live with each other is not a major part of modern education, then what is? If those adults who decry the fact that American society is so polarized would go through four years of Lee High School, then they would learn what polarization is all about and how it sometimes can be overcome.

Yet other parts of our education *were* lacking. Our academic and political preparation was *not* always what it should or could have been so that: some of us can not read on grade level, others face college ill-prepared for the inevitable papers, credit deals will trick some of us who are not aware, and many must face the draft with little understanding of its intricacies.

The responsibility for these deficiencies cannot rest with any one group. Rather, we must all share the blame: students who did not demand the best nor work their hardest, those parents who were disinterested, teachers whose primary interest was not always the students, and administrators who became too involved in red tape.

Not only these people, but others not so directly involved: taxpayers who did not take an active role in local government, the Board of Education which was sometimes too distant from the classroom to understand the problems, and elected officials who placed politics above education.

Light on the Horizon

I do not mean to imply these people never did anything right. The credit for the successes in our education lies with these same people. Programs to begin next year are to me a light on the horizon--high schools in the community or schools within a school may provide some of what has been lacking at Lee.

Through four years, Lee High has changed and so have we. We have taken jobs, become more aware of the world around us and grasped new responsibilities. Four years may be short time in our total lives, but it is a time of tremendous change in ourselves.

And now we graduate. Partly we're prepared for the world and in part we're not. Either way, we're finished at Lee High and now we're turned loose--some to jobs, some to further education, some to war, and some to indecision.

Our nation professes a goal to educate all Americans. If we truly want to do this, we must nationally commit ourselves to spend money, time, thought, and energy in experimentation towards the development of new ideas.

Our commitment must be more than mere hollow words, as the pledge of allegiance recited here tonight. It must be a commitment for action. Only in this way will we find solutions to the many problems preventing us from reaching that goal of education for all.

Red-Headed Menace Strikes Out

by Mike Jay

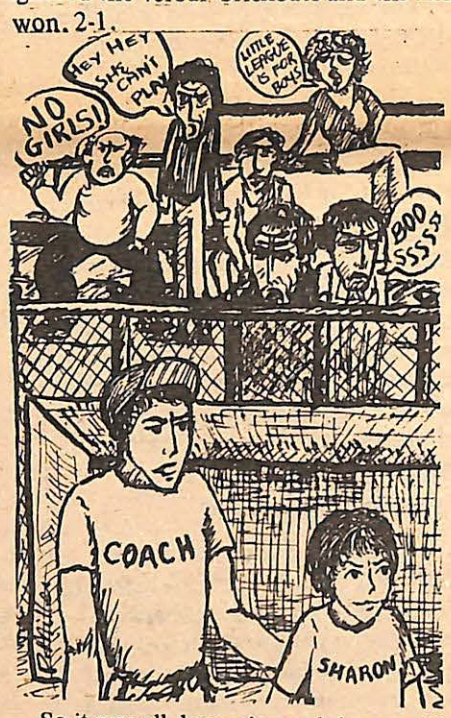
Daily World Sports Editor

Hats off to the fathers and mothers of Haverhill, Mass., who so gloriously and valiantly fought off a serious threat to the very fabric of their existence. Yes, friends, the good people of Haverhill, a quiet little city 34 miles north of Boston, rose to the occasion when tested by the dark forces of subversion, and bravely, heroically, they beat back the threat. No 12-year-old girl is going to play in their Little League!

It seems that an unscrupulous manager named Donald Sciuto recruited the girl after one of his players had to quit when his family went on vacation. Instead of finding another boy to replace the player that left, he brought in a red-headed menace named Sharon Poole.

Without notice, this young troublemaker showed up at the ball field to play for the Indians in a game against the Twins. Twins' manager Donald Daggett protested immediately. The girl played anyway. Batting cleanup, she walked once, scored once, knocked in a run with a single and struck out once. She played center field without error, and the Indians won 7-5.

But the good people of Haverhill were not to take it lying down. Three days later, when she again played, this time in a game against the Yankees, the stands were packed with angry mothers and fathers. And they did what any other red-blooded Americans would do. They booed. They shouted. They yelled insults at her. She ignored the verbal brickbats and the Indians won. 2-1.



So it was all done nice and democratic like. The 10 league managers called a special meeting last week at the home of league treasurer Robert McCarty, and, in the interest of fairness to all concerned, ordered Sharon Poole off the team, declared the two games she appeared in null and fired the manager, Donald Sciuto.

And please don't get the wrong idea. It's not that she is a girl. "There's never a word about a girl," explained McCarty. "He picked up an illegal player who never tried out. If he picked up a boy, it would have been the same thing. It's too bad people are reading it wrong. They act like we are discriminating against girls."

Consider McCarty's rational explanation with the subversive remarks of Sciuto, who insists that the players did not mind the girl's presence. "They didn't care," said the ex-manager, "but their mothers and fathers did."

Sharon Poole will not play in the Haverhill Little League this year. Donald Sciuto's managing days in Haverhill are over. The good people of Haverhill have fought the good fight and won.

But be forewarned, good citizens. The threat still exists. "I'm not sorry I did it," said the unrepentant Sciuto. "Maybe Sharon will not play, but perhaps her sister will in a couple of years..."

Entertainer Jerry Lewis greets victims of muscular dystrophy at the fund-raising "Radio-thon" held for five days last week on the New Haven Green. The event was sponsored by radio station WPLR as a public service. Over $18,000 was raised for the National Muscular Dystrophy Association. The event was organized by WPLR in a short period of time. It was the longest outside "remote" in radio history. (MT photo by H. Moskovitz.)

Himmel Workers' Strike Wins Better Contract

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

While attention recently has been focused on the seven-week Yale strike and the subsequent victory for the union, Local 35, little has been heard about the equally successful 8½-week strike at Himmel Brothers.

Himmel Bros. is a small factory on Dixwell Avenue in Hamden producing aluminum parts and employing about 65 people, 48 of them belonging to the United Steelworkers of America, Local 6793.

Led by their president, William R. Mongillo, the union had been talking with the company about a new contract to replace the one expiring on May 1. When management stopped talking in good faith, the workers walked out, picketing the factory daily during the strike.

"It wasn't easy spending all that time on the street," said Mongillo, "but it was worth it because management met all our union proposals.

"We won substantial wage increases, Century Health Plan and added insurance, an increase on the pension plan and further benefits on vacations and extra holidays.

"The contract is for a three-year period, until July 1, 1974. The final negotiations were on June 29, and the next day the rank-and-file approved the contract. We returned to work July 1," Mongillo added.

This is the third three-year contract at Himmel, and many of the same people who ratified that first contract are still there.

"It was tough to organize at this factory, and it's still tough at contract time," said Mongillo. "The union provides a few dollars a week during a strike and lets people know that there is an organization concerned about them and fighting for their rights."

While the strike received little publicity, union people throughout the area knew about it. The factory was forced to shut down, except for secretarial and supervisory people, because no one would cross the picket line. Free coffee and donuts were available to all strikers at the Hamden Del, 1423 Dixwell Avenue. Tony Carbone, owner of the store said, "When people are on strike they need all the help they can get."

INSIDE LABOR

A Lesson for New Haven?

Newark Strike Reviewed

by Tim Craine
Exec. V.P., New Haven Federation of Teachers

Editor's note:
The following are major portions of an article which appeared in the June edition of the ADVANCE, publication of the New Haven Federation of Teachers. The article analyzes the recent 13 week strike by the Newark Teachers Union(NTU), which the author considers only a partial success for the union.

In my opinion the decisive factors which influenced the outcome of the strike were the roles played by organized labor and the black community of Newark. *Given the intent of the Board to smash the union, the NTU needed strong, effective alliances with* both groups, and with their full support the strike could have been won *and won in a much* shorter period of time.

The New Jersey AFL–CIO gave full verbal support to the strike, as is normal any time one of its affiliates is on strike. *Given* the seriousness of the situation, however, the executive council of the New Jersey AFL–CIO contemplated more drastic action and announced that it would call for a one day general strike of all unions in Newark.

Such an action would have been unprecedented, for beyond mutual respect of picket lines, unions have seldom taken the slogan "an injury to one is an injury to all" to the logical conclusion, which is this type of joint action.

The threatened general strike never materialized, however, since between the time the general strike was called and the date it was to take place, the Board of Education resumed negotiations with the NTU.

General Strike Called Off

This was reason enough in the eyes of the leaders of the New Jersey AFL–CIO to call off the general strike, the threat thereof having presumably forced the Board to negotiate in good faith. Negotiations dragged on for several weeks, and even then one tentative agreement was sabotaged by a majority of the Board, but the call for a general strike was not raised again.

If unions are to band together to utilize their full power for mutual benefit, rank and file support for actions such as a general strike must be built up. As we have seen in the case of Newark, the top leadership of the unions involved is more likely not to "rock the boat" or at best to make empty threats, unless pressured by its membership to take a stronger stand.

The greatest shortcoming of the Newark teachers' strike was the lack of support and active opposition which the strike received from Newark's black and Puerto Rican communities, which make up a majority of the city's population.

Newark's first black mayor, Kenneth Gibson, and his Board of Education demogogically portrayed the conflict as one between the teachers and the black community, and they were supported by black community leaders such as Imamu Baraka (LeRoi Jones).

How was this possible? After all the Newark Teachers Union has a reputation for being community oriented. NTU president Carole Graves is black as is 30 per cent of the NTU membership. Included in the NTU from the start have been school clerks and paraprofessionals, the latter group residing for the most part in the neighborhood served by their schools.

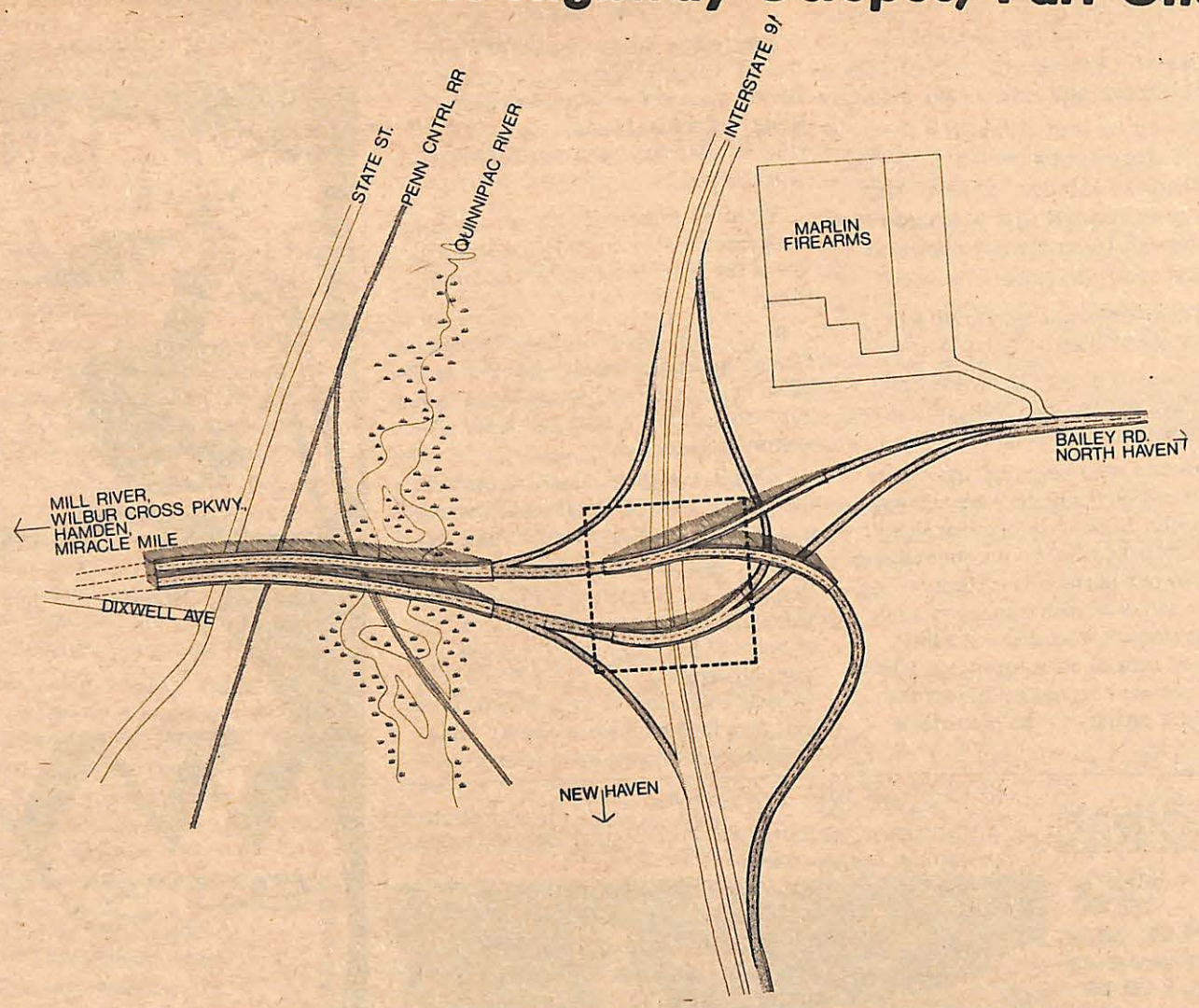
The demands raised by the teachers either did not affect the community or could only lead to improved education, yet they were widely misinterpreted. For instance the union's proposal to relieve teachers of non-teaching duties was coupled with a proposal to hire more paraprofessionals from the community.

This proposal was attacked in the community, in much the same way as the New Haven **Register** would, that is as supposedly directed against the interests of the children for the purpose of allowing teachers to shirk their duties! Obviously the NTU had failed to communicate the essence of its proposals to the community, for if they had, the charge that the teachers' demands were "racist" would have carried very little weight.

But the failing of the NTU was not simply one of communication. For lacking in the union's contract proposals were any posi-

See Newark Strike, page 15

THE URBAN SEEN: The Highway Octopus, Part One



by Bill and Shoshana Hersey

The shaded part on the map is highway construction in progress at I-91 in North Haven. The dotted area is the entire New Haven Green at the same scale. Most of this construction is high-speed, multi-level, banked rampway over railroad tracks and marshland, the most expensive highway construction there is. Another mile-long section of highway will soon be added to this one, aiming straight for Hamden and its infamous malls. This is probably the biggest construction project in the area. We didn't even know it, AND YOU AND I PAID FOR IT.

Next Issue: The Octopus, Part 2

Three Law Activists Consolidate

On July 1, Catherine G. Roraback, John R. Williams and Michael Avery announced the opening of their law office at 265 Church Street in New Haven. All three lawyers have been very active in movements for social change in New Haven for several years, both in and out of the courtroom.

Katie Roraback has defended controversial political activists for over 20 years since her graduation from Yale Law School. In the 1950's she defended members of the Connecticut Communist Party charged under the Smith Act.

In the 1960's she defended Fred Harris and other members of the Hill Parents' Association, and has represented the American Independent Movement (AIM) and its members. Most recently she defended Black Panther Ericka Huggins in New Haven Superior Court. Charges against Mrs. Huggins were dismissed in May.

Miss Roraback is a member of the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild and helped to organize and is a past state chairwoman of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. She is currently a state board member of the CCLU.

Supports Women's Liberation

She has been very active in the struggle for women's liberation, and is one of the attorneys for Women v. Connecticut, a group which has challenged the state's anti-abortion statutes. Miss Roraback was the attorney in the earlier United States Supreme Court case in which the Connecticut birth-control statute was held unconstitutional.

John Williams is well known in the Hill neighborhood, where he had been the senior criminal attorney in the Congress Avenue office of the New Haven Legal Assistance Association since 1969. Mr. Williams has handled over a thousand criminal cases during that period, including the defense of several political activists and several persons arrested in labor disputes.

Defends Rights of Poor

He has been the attorney for persons who have brought suit against Connecticut Circuit Court judges for failure to accord fundamental constitutional rights to poor people in criminal cases. Mr. Williams is currently one of the attorneys for the inmates of the Whalley Avenue jail in New Haven, who have brought suit in Federal Court to improve the conditions in the jail for pre-trial detainees. Mr. Williams is a graduate of the Georgetown Law School.

New Haven's new Movement law firm joins the talents of John Williams (l.), former criminal lawyer for LAA, Catherine Roraback, defense attorney for Ericka Huggins, and Michael Avery, who recently completed an assignment with the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

Mike Avery had been employed since his graduation from the Yale Law School as staff counsel for the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. As such he has worked with other attorneys in the recent trials of members of the Black Panther Party in New Haven.

Mr. Avery has been very active in several cases which have been filed in Federal Court challenging conditions in Connecticut's prisons. He has long been active as a community organizer in New Haven in addition to his legal work. He was one of the group of people who founded the American Independent Movement in 1966, has worked in conjunction with AIM since that time and is a frequent contributor to **Modern Times**.

ON FILM

The First Of The Post-Vietnam Movies

by Harry Henderson

Summertree; directed by Anthony Newley, produced by Kirk Douglas; starring *Michael Douglas, Brenda Vaccaro, Jack Warden, Barbara Bel Geddes.*

***Summertree** is an extremely decent, well-intentioned, well-acted film about a young man who drops out of college and into a love affair on his way to Indochina. It's the kind of story that's been told across thousands of kitchen tables in this country in the last few years and it's a hopeful sign that Hollywood is at last ready to tell it too.*

The hero--or victim (played by Kirk Douglas' son Michael)--drops out of college because he doesn't know what he's doing there and the only thing he's serious about is playing his guitar.

His parents--who never had the chance to go to college themselves--are anxious and worried, as much by the loss of his draft deferment as by his becoming a musician. The rest of the film, except for interludes with a woman married to a serviceman (Brenda Vaccaro) and a little black boy with an older brother in Vietnam, is the working out of his fear and his parents' anxiety to the predictable end.

It's a movie about people who are having a tough enough time working their lives out without a war making it impossible. Everyone fears the war, but *none of them really understands what's happening to them.*

War "Sucks"

All the boy can say about the war is that it "sucks." The mother goes a little farther when her son declares that he's going to Canada. She says that it's the same as when *her* father left Poland to escape the army.

When the father says it's not the same thing, she cries, in the only impassioned line in the film, "It's exactly the same thing!"

But the film doesn't follow through on Mama's understanding. It's horrible to be killed in a war nobody seems to care about, but is that all that's wrong with our adventure in Indochina?

What **Summertree** is most like is that spate of post-World War II movies which you can still catch on the tube these days.

In fact, **Summertree** has one scene--the Return of the Veteran to his Unfaithful Wife--which has been in the post-war film of every country since they first put pictures on celluloid.

In all these films there was some Problem. By a Problem I mean a nasty thing which keeps cropping up in unexpected places.

Sometimes it was anti-Semitism, sometimes juvenile delinquency, or race prejudice, or the difficulties of disabled vets, *but it was always something we were going to have to deal with*, now that the war was over.

And the idea was that we *would* deal with them, because anybody who had licked the Depression and the Axis could do anything.

In this film there's a Problem too--the war itself. Only Hollywood has run out of answers and optimism about patching up our little problems one at a time. **Summertree** is rushing things a little, but it's the first of the post-Vietnam movies.

YORK SQ CINEMA
BROADWAY NEXT TO YALE CO-OP
A Drama Of Italy, In The Time of Mussolini
"THE BEST MOVIE THIS YEAR BY FAR!
A sumptuous, emotionally charged experience!"
—Pauline Kael, The New Yorker

Paramount Pictures presents
Alberto Moravia's
the conformist
R Directed by BERNARDO BERTOLUCCI Gorgeous in Color

From Russia, With Love

Lamaze Method Eases Childbirth

by Liz and Harry Henderson, Kathy and John Moldenhauer
Modern Times Staff

The Lamaze method of child-bearing, which is technically known as the psychoprophalactic method, was developed in the Soviet Union and brought to Western Europe by the French doctor, Fernand Lamaze in 1951. He introduced it in a trade union maternity hospital which he headed.

Lamaze is a method of child-bearing where both mother and father are trained to participate actively in the birth of their child. The method consists of a sequence of breathing and other physical techniques that enable the baby to be delivered without the mother being totally anesthesized.

Modern Times asked four of its staff members who are presently preparing for childbirth to discuss their experiences with the Lamaze method before the delivery of their babies. An "after" article will follow in a few weeks.

Question: Why did you decide to try the Lamaze method?

John: Because I feel people can cope with the natural forces of their own bodies.

Liz: I have an old grip with the medical profession in this country. In the name of real scientific development, doctors have turned childbearing into a situation where the woman gives over all control of what happens to her to a competent technician.

Question: What was the course like?

All: It was a series of five meetings which both parents attended. At these sessions, there was a detailed explanation of the development of the child in the uterus and of what happens to the woman's body during labor. There was training in relaxation which was stressed as one of the most important things in dealing with labor.

The women learned breathing techniques for dealing with various stages of labor and the men learned how to coach the women through labor and delivery. Daily practice sessions include simulated labor and delivery with men and women working together.

Question: What techniques did you learn?

Liz: First of all, you eliminate the negative sense of labor "pains" by calling them contractions. The woman is given something to do during a contraction which prevents her from tensing up and working against the natural action of the uterus. We're taught to let the process take its own turn and to attempt pushing the baby out only when the body is ready.

Question: Has the course changed your attitude toward childbearing?

John: Learning how to coach Kathy during labor and delivery has made me feel more assured and has diminished the feeling of mystery associated with childbirth. As the mystery has been diminished, so has the fear.

Kathy: My attitude didn't change that much. I guess I've always felt that reproduction is one of the functions my body was designed to perform and that childbirth and delivery shouldn't be thought of as something fearful or abnormal.

Liz: I agree.

Harry: Not earth shakingly. I see the few hours of labor and delivery as not being all that crucial in themselves. I think the important thing is that the attitude you carry into the event of birth be carried into the many years with your child ahead.

Question: Do you anticipate a painful delivery?

Liz: I expect to work very hard.

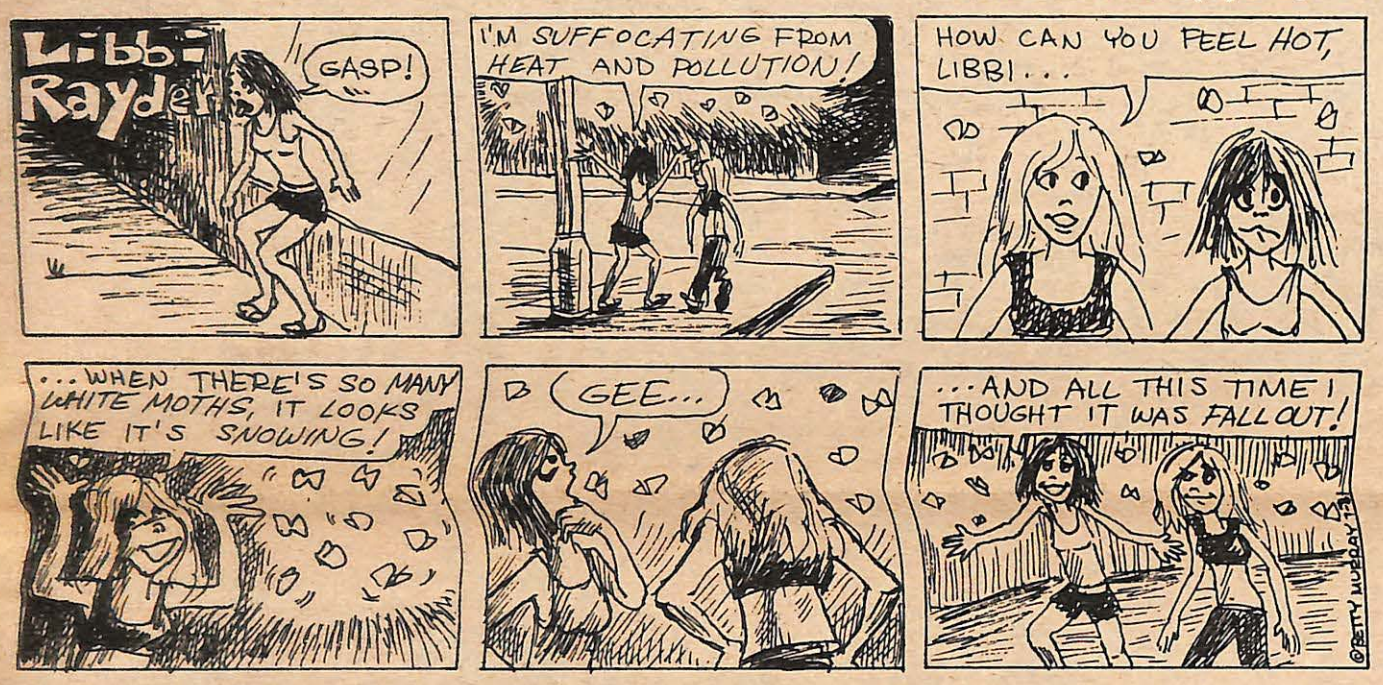
Kathy: I'm confident I'll be able to bear any discomfort. I only wish that an episiotemy (a surgical incision enlarging the outer vagina to facilitate passage of the baby's head) wasn't automatically performed. I'd like to think I could deliver without having one.

Question: What are your expectations of delivery?

Kathy: I expect that I will not feel as though I'm in control of what happens to me in the hospital. I expect to feel maneuvered by the hospital staff. That's why I want John to be there.

Liz: Getting the Lamaze method accepted by American doctors has been surprisingly difficult.

Only last summer women's liberation passed a petition asking that fathers be allowed in the delivery room and I'm very happy that the demand has been met by the Yale-New Haven Hospital.


Libbi Rayder
GASP!
I'M SUFFOCATING FROM HEAT AND POLLUTION!
HOW CAN YOU FEEL HOT, LIBBI...
...WHEN THERE'S SO MANY WHITE MOTHS, IT LOOKS LIKE IT'S SNOWING!
GEE...
...AND ALL THIS TIME I THOUGHT IT WAS FALLOUT!
©BETTY MCBRAYER

Newark Teachers

Continued from Page 13

give parents and students a greater role in determining school policies.

tive programs emanating from the felt needs of the community, proposals that would

The Newark school system is one of the worst in the nation, and sentiment has been growing in the black and Puerto Rican communities for community control of the schools. By not responding positively to this sentiment and not seeking a genuine alliance with the community, the NTU allowed Gibson to pose as the friend of the community and to foster the illusion that his appointment of a few more blacks to the school board was a step in the direction of community control.

This in turn allowed Gibson and the establishment news media to pose false characterization of the conflict as one between "teacher control" and "black community control" of the schools. Because of this false picture, the strike received the support of white vigilante leader Anthony Imperiale, thus further alienating the union from the black community.

The major lesson to be learned is that the potential conflict between the union and the community is made to order for a Board of Education that is ~~intent on ke~~ both groups in their place. During the teacher strike in New Haven last fall we saw the same tactic attempted by Board of Education President Lawrence Garfinkel, who denied the community the right to have a "representative" sit in on negotiations until such time as he thought it would make a good issue to use against the teachers.

The only way this danger can be avoided is by developing a strong alliance between teachers and the communities, based on the understanding that our interests are fundamentally compatible and that we must support each other in our struggles with the Board of Education.

A group of families who have been part of the Child Care Cooperative want to extend their daycare program to include older children and interested adults. They plan to open a cooperative school in September which will be open to people with children of ages five to nine. Parents will actively participate in the school, and the equivalent of two full-time staff will be paid. Cost per family will probably range from $ 400 to $ 1200 depending on income. Those interested please call: Bev and Ted Perch, 288-6576; Donna and Pat Freehill, 467-4622; Pris and Bob Hoffnung, 481-0209.

On July 14, the first summer meeting of "Talk With Women", sponsored by Women's Liberation, was held at the Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Avenue, in New Haven. There will be meetings every Wednesday through October 6 for women only. Each week, several women will give a short presentation, followed by small group discussions on such topics as female sexuality, marriage, singleness, abortion lesbianism, and women in jobs outside the home.

Each Wednesday for the past year, 50-100 women have come together to discuss these issues. For further information call 562-0861 or the Women's Center, at 436-0272. FREE.

Angry Citizens Charge Income Tax Stinks

Continued from page 2

Arthelia McCoy, a worker at the Economic Growth Center at Yale:

"Meskill has not come out for it or against it. He won't risk looking bad or ~~saying~~ what he thinks. I feel Meskill's behind it. Though he ran on an anti-income tax platform. This is the way he fixed it...so he doesn't get the blame.

"I think people should pay taxes according to their income. I will gladly pay my share. They should give the people in the ghettos a break and not tax the incomes that are very low."

Cherie Larsen, a Yale student, said:

"I'm opposed to sales taxes. Theoretically, the income tax is progressive sothe rich pay more and that's the way it should be. This new state tax can't be progressive if it's patterned after federal taxes with loopholes that let the rich avoid paying the taxes they should.

"The tax should start on incomes above $12,000. Poverty lines are drawn much too low. People are expected to live on unrealistic incomes. Higher incomes should be taxed more so the rich would pay, not the struggling worker.

The tax is a lot better than the sales package Meskill wanted to push through."

"What can the poor worker do, but just keep paying? The people who make the laws see to it they don't pay. Just the poor man in the street ends out paying."

Events

365 DAYS A YEAR. West Rock Nature and Recreation Center. Connnecticut native wild mammal zoo. Free. 8:30 - 4:30. 562-0151.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER is now staffed by a social worker 10 AM to 12 noon every morning. Women who need help of almost any sort, can come in or call. If you have a problem, call up and we'll try to help you. 436-0272.

SUMMER FILMS for young children, older children and for adults. New Haven Main Library and branches. Daily. Call 562-0151 for further information.

YALE SUMMER FILM SERIES. Davies Auditorium, Becton Center, 15 Prospect St. 75¢ with 50¢ membership card. Call 776-8008. Monday, July 19: 7:00 & 9:30 PM - W.C. Fields and Mae West in MY LITTLE CHICKADEE; 11:15 P.M. - John Ford's THE QUIET MAN, with John Wayne (50¢); Tuesday, July 20: D.W. Griffiths' THE BIRTH OF A NATION (7:00 and 10:00 P.M.); Wednesday, July 21: James Dean in REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE; Thursday, July 22: Nicholas Ray's IN A LONELY PLACE, with Humphrey Bogart, and Frank Borzage's STREET ANGEL, One show at 8:00; Friday, July 23: Fellini's SATYRICON; Monday, July 26: The Beatles in YELLOW SUBMARINE; Tuesday, July 27; to be announced. Wednesday, July 28: Eisenstein's OCTOBER (Ten Days That Shook the World); Thursday, July 29: 7:00 & 9:30 PM Charlie Chaplin in THE GREAT DICTATOR; 11:30 PM - Frank Borzage's THE SHINING HOUR; with Joan Crawford (50¢); Friday, July 30: Z (special admission of $1.00).

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR. need food and clothes to help sustain the black community of Cairo, Illinois in their boycott of local businesses. The blacks are attempting to break the white strangle-hold of the local economy. Skilled labor (carpenters, plumbers, etc.) to help train Cairo blacks, along with staples, is being driven to Cairo by convoys starting on July 20. People are needed to help organize the effort as well as to donate what they can in goods and services. Call Jack Smith, 624-4117, 53 Wall St.

EXHIBITS OF LOCAL ARTISTS' Thru July 29 at New Haven Public Libraries.
Main Branch - N.T. Koonce, Jr. : Graphics and sculpture.
Chapel Center - I. Mohn: Photography.
Mitchell Branch - V. Pozzuoli - Photography.
Dixwell Branch - G. Dunham - Photography.

EVERY MONDAY: "Up From Under" on WYBC-FM 94.3 stereo, featuring a women's liberation soap opera. "The Liberation of Lydia" with Jennifer Abod, Ann Hill, Carol Lashine, Peter O'Connell. and Judy Robeson.

EVERY TUESDAY: Drama workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd Floor, College and Elm Sts. Enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

EVERY TUESDAY: New Haven Food Cooperative meeting. Discussions on collective questions. A communal dinner for 75¢. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 7:30 - 11 PM. All welcome.

EVERY FRIDAY: Rock bands. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. $1.00, 9:00 PM.

EVERY SATURDAY: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., Room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 PM.

EVERY SUNDAY: International folk dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Second Floor, 8 - 11 PM. 25¢.

EVERY SUNDAY: Number Nine presents free music at the Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 9:00 PM.

SUNDAY, JULY 18: Lecture by Margaret Leslie from United Newhallville Mental Health. "Spiritual and Social Awareness", also gospel groups featuring George Thames. Grand Ave. Congregational Church, 155 Grand Ave. 3 PM.

TUES., JULY 20: Buley Library, SCSC. Lecture by Frank P. Grad, Professor at Columbia Law School. "Legal Aspects of Pollution Control." 8 PM. Free.

THURS. JULY 22: Film, "Not Me Alone" and discussion with local obstetrician of the Lamaze Method of Childbirth. 7:00 and 8:15 PM. Call 481-0984 or 288-2871. Donation $1.00.

FRI. JULY 23: "Demonstration - the Magic Suitcase" by Mrs. Barbara Simmons, from Southern Conn. Gas Co.. New Haven Senior Center: 294 Cedar St., Free 1:00 PM.

FRI. - SUN., JULY 23 - 25: The New England Committee for Non-Violent Action will hold a weekend workshop on non-violent action, non-violent life centers, revolutionary communes. An exploration of communal/cooperative life styles as they form a base for building non-violent revolution: as an experiment in living and working in non-violent communities; as a base from which to initiate non-violent action promoting radical social change and alternative institutions. RFD, Box 430. Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

FRI. JULY 30: "Recycling" by Peter Treffers at the New Haven Senior Center. 294 Cedar St., Free. 1:00 PM.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

The July 1 issue of *Modern Times* was lost by the Post Office. The paper was taken down to the Brewery St. terminal the evening of July 1 (Postal Service Day!), bundled as usual by zip code. As of Friday afternoon, July 2, according to Al Zender of the Bulk Weighing Section, the bundles were sent up to the main post office.

According to Bill Galligan, Tour Superintendent at the Main Office, however, the papers did not arrive there until July 11. There was no explaination for such a long delay, although they did say that the Fourth of July weekend has an expecially big load of first class mail which gets priorities over bulk mailings. "We offer our apologies," said Mr. Galligan, Please remember all the times that we have delivered it promptly."

On July 1 the Post Office changed from a government agency to a private corporation, in the interests of efficiency. We hope that our experience is not an indication of what that changeover means for the future.

NOTICE

We sell BELLS and FLARES only.
Both JEANS and DRESS PANTS.
For both GIRLS and GUYS.
Good name brands.
Our prices, $7.99 and DOWN.

Come in, look around,
you just might be surprised
at what you see.

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Between Chapel and Crown open 10 - 6 thursday til 9:00 pm.

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Kingsize Waterbeds-$15.95-20 year guarantee. Fast delivery-Heavenly Waterworks, 662 Ipswich St., Boca Raton, Fla. 33432 tel. 391-9406

A mixed guerilla-theatre group organizing in New Haven, needs men. Collective work, all facets of work done by everyone (writing, acting, music, drudgery, etc.). Work will involve expanding politics and skills. Contact: 624-4766 or 865-3769.

Fair Haven Parents Ministry Day Care *Center for Children. 35 Market St. Ages 3-5 years old. Toilet trained* only. Looking for Applications. For more information: Call Mrs.Hattie Brown. 865-5221. Between 9am--4pm.

For Sale. 1968 Saab. Car in excellent condition. New transmission. 30 miles per gallon. $800 or best offer. Call 777-1013.

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Fair Haven: Wi-Mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Lenny's Market, St. Johns-Chestnut; Pequot Drug, Grand-East Pearl.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar.

East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Esquire, Chapel-Orchard.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.